

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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## REFRIGERATION OF FRUIT

Dr. D. C. Lane, of Kansas City, Mo., has patented a process by which he claims to refrigerate fruit in transit without the use of ice.

## DENVER PACKING PLANT

The construction of the new packing plant at the Denver Union stockyards was started on Monday. It is believed that the plant will be completed in June.

## DOLD IN HOT SPRINGS

Jacob Dold, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, has recently been at Hot Springs, Ark., where he underwent treatment for rheumatism. He was much improved by the waters.

## ARMOUR AT FORT WORTH

Representatives of the Armour Car Co. are at Fort Worth. Six hundred refrigerator cars are now being built for use in the Armour business there. Car repair shops are also to be built in Fort Worth in connection with the packinghouse plant.

## TEXAS CATTLE MOVEMENT

The Santa Fe Company is preparing for an extensive movement of cattle from the San Angelo country and South Texas. It was stated that it will require over 6,000 cars, or about 300 trains. These cattle will be moved to Indian Territory pastures.

## NEW BUTTERINE BILL

It is probable that a new oleomargarine bill will make its appearance in the Ohio house in a few days. It will seek to repeal the law prohibiting the coloring of imitations of butter and will provide that oleomargarine shall be sold at retail in one-pound rolls, formed in the shape of the letter "O." When sold in this manner it shall be lawful to color or otherwise treat it in imitation of butter. The bill has been discussed by a number of the members and is almost ready for introduction. The house committee on agriculture considered the bill requiring the marking of renovated butter Tuesday, but took no action, postponing it for one week. Almost every member is against the measure.

## EGGS IN AUSTRALIA

Cold storage of eggs is increasing in Australia. The government freezing works are filled with crates which have been bought at a low price and which are expected to yield a handsome profit in May. The cost of storage is very reasonable and indications are that this method of keeping eggs will become very popular in the colony.

## HELLRIEGEL & CO. TO MOVE

Hellriegel & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., have issued the following notice to the trade: "After May 1st we will occupy the buildings at 798-800 and 802 William street, running through to Curtis street. With largely increased manufacturing facilities, we expect to add to our line extensively, making ours the only complete butchers' supply house in the city."

## NEW ASSOCIATION

The Texas Red Polled Cattle Breeders' Association was organized at Fort Worth with the following officers: President, E. S. Peters, Calvert; first vice president, O. N. Vaughn, Coleman; second vice president, T. R. Watson, Fairfield; third vice president, J. E. Butler, Eastland; fourth vice president, P. F. Williams, Ryan, I. T.; secretary and treasurer, B. R. McConnell, Jacksboro; corresponding secretary, E. H. Small, Aberdeen.

## SPRINGER IN DENVER

Hon. John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, has returned to Denver from Fort Worth, Tex. He was bedecked with a magnificent badge of gold, made especially for him, a testimonial from the Texas cattlemen, and a souvenir of the cornerstone laying for the two meat-packing plants to be erected at that place, at which ceremony Mr. Springer was the orator. Mr. Springer was enthusiastic over the gathering of cattlemen. He said: "It was a great convention. Those Texans are stanch friends of the National Live Stock Association. They are heart and soul with us in all our demands for national legislation. If I had wanted to I could have raised \$5,000 for a legislative fund from them alone and without any trouble whatever."

## FERTILIZER BILL

Senator McMillan introduced a bill, which has the approval of the commissioners, for the regulation of factories handling dead animals in the District of Columbia for purposes of utilizing such carcasses for fertilizer, etc. It authorizes the commissioners to make regulations for the conduct of such factories and to grant permits for them, which may be revoked in case of the regulations not being complied with.

## LARGE CANNED MEAT CONTRACT

An exceptionally large contract, if not the largest ever made, for canned beef, was that by the British Government with the Armours' latterly through their London selling agents. It called for fully 220,000 cases. The Kansas City and Chicago packing houses, probably the former chiefly, will fill the requirement. The government at the same time took 500,000 pounds bacon, but this, of course, is not an especially liberal order.

## SHEEP MEN ORGANIZE

The sheep men and others interested in the sheep industry in San Joaquin, Cal., have organized in opposition to the sheep license ordinance recently passed by the supervisors. H. R. McNoble and Louttit & Middlecoff have been retained in the premises. The first step will be the presenting to the supervisors of a petition asking them to repeal the ordinance. The sheep men claim that \$200,000 is yearly disbursed in this county by their industry.

## TO AID SUFFERERS

Kansas City is to emulate the example of St. Louis, in taking measures toward the relief of various drouth-stricken localities. A subscription list has been started and G. M. Walden, president of the Livestock Exchange, has been appointed custodian of the relief fund. As yet no canvass has been made as the members of the committee in charge are out of the city. Upon their return a thorough solicitation among the business men will be made. It is also hoped that the general public will assist in swelling the contributions. Sufferers in Arkansas will be the chief recipients of the Kansas City contributions. In five of the counties there the suffering is intense and the people are too proud to ask for aid.

**WANT RANGE**

The North Park Cattle Company, of Colorado, is again trying to get possession of 40,000 acres of state land in the North Park country. The proposition has been before the land board on two occasions, and the application of the big corporation was refused on the ground that it was not the policy of the state to lease large tracts of land. Such action, it was contended, would tend to do away with the open ranges.

**AFTER COLORED BUTTER**

A meeting of the Louisville dealers in butter, oleomargarine and butterine has been held to discuss the announcement made by Dr. M. K. Allen, the City Health Officer, that he will prosecute all dealers who color butter or similar products. The sentiment of the meeting was that no fight should be made against Dr. Allen, but the law and his ruling should be given a fair test in court. One thousand dollars was raised to employ counsel if necessary.

**MEXICAN PACKINGHOUSE**

Among those interested in the North American Beef Company, which will build a big packing house at Urapam, Mexico, are C. A. Mallory, of the Mallory Commission Company; J. C. Dennison, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company; George C. Ball, Milwaukee, manager for Bartlett, Frazier & Co.; H. P. Chesley, once manager of the National Stock Yards of St. Louis; Judge D. A. Holmes, James H. Davidson and Cornelius S. Palmer.

**FOOD BILL REPORTED**

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported the Hepburn pure food bill, to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, condiments, etc., and regulating interstate traffic in such goods. The bill was framed by the National Pure Food Congress, and for some time hearings have been in progress on that and other pure food measures. The vote was taken and was practically unanimous for reporting the Hepburn bill.

**WYOMING WOOL**

The coming spring promises big returns for Carbon County, Wyo., sheep men. It is impossible to make a close estimate on the number of sheep that will be shorn in the county this spring, as a large number of flockmasters shear their own sheep, but the following list has been obtained of flockmasters that will shear at the larger pens: T. C. Miller, 160,000; William Daley, 75,000; Rawlins Live Stock company, 50,000; Smiley & Johnson, 75,000; Ram's canon, 25,000; Cosgriff Bros., 125,000; Stockwell, 75,000; Cottonwood, 50,000; Cow creek, 25,000; Dana, 20,000; Medicine Bow, 60,000; a total of 740,000 sheep. Shearing will commence about April 12. It is expected that the clips will average about 7 1-2 pounds to the animal, in which event the total clip in Carbon county, figuring on the basis of the total number of sheep quoted above, will be in excess of 5,500,000 pounds, which, at 10 cents per pound, will bring to the flockmasters something like \$550,000.

**ITALY'S FOREIGN TRADE**

U. S. Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, Frankfort, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner, through the Department of State:

Italy's foreign trade in 1901 amounted in exports to 1374 1-2 million francs; in imports to 1717 3-5 million francs (a franc is about 20 cents in U. S. money), showing an increase of 17 1-3 million in imports and 36 1-3 million in exports, compared with those of the preceding year.

Olive oil exported shows an increase of 13,000,000 francs for 1901.

**PRIZE CATTLE SOLD**

The results of the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show are beginning to manifest themselves in dollars and cents. The cattle that won prizes went to market and the results of the sales of the same, in part, reached there in the shape of a telegram to Ireland Hampton, manager of the National Livestock Commission Company. The telegram announced that the Wilson cattle, the winner of the first prize in the fat steer class, had sold in Chicago for 8c. and the Webb cattle had sold in St. Louis for 7 1/2c. No returns were had from the other fat steers that went North after the show.

**SUCCEED THE RUEMMELI MFG. CO.**

The Ruemmeli-Dawley Mfg. Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has, by amendment to the articles of incorporation, succeeded the Reummeli Mfg. Co. The capital stock of the company has been increased and the plant and equipment enlarged. The company is now prepared to produce in its own shops every part that enters into the construction of a complete ice or refrigerating machine of any size. A galvanizing shop and complete shop for the manufacture of cans is one of the additions. The company will maintain the reputation of its predecessors for excellent workmanship and quality of material.

**DECISION MAY AFFECT OLEO**

The way has been opened for a new fight in favor of oleo by a decision by Judge S. A. McClung in Common Pleas Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., which seems to involve not only the law under consideration but others of the same character.

The court declared unconstitutional the Cheese act of 1897. The case was that of the McKeesport Wharfboat Co., which, according to an inspector's report, had sold cheese containing less than 32 per cent. of butter fat. The company, being found guilty, appealed, and in his opinion the judge brought up Section 27, Article 3, of the Constitution, providing that no State office shall be created for the inspection or measurement of any merchandise or commodity. A city or county can appoint such an officer, but the State cannot. He held that the cheese act created such an office and hence is void.

Judge McClung did not contend that the State could not forbid the sale of adulterated cheese, but it could not enforce the law through an officer appointed for that purpose alone. It is believed the same contention can be raised in numerous oleo cases.

**FREE HIDES DODGE**

Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, who early in the session introduced a free-hides bill, asked Mr. Dalzell, of the Committee on Rules, if this might not be made an amendment to the Cuban Relief Bill in case the latter were brought in without a rule, according to the present plan. Mr. Dalzell, frowningly, declared that it would not be possible, as only Cuban matters would be germane as amendments. Mr. Roberts now thinks of proposing as an amendment the admission from Cuba free of duty of the hides of all cattle raised in that island, as a part of the reciprocity scheme.

**CAR COMPANY ISSUES BONDS**

A dispatch from Chicago says: Swift's Refrigerator Transportation Company, by Gustavus F. Swift, president, has executed a trust deed for \$1,000,000 to the American Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee, to secure an issue of a like amount of bonds, known as 4 1/2 per cent. car mortgage bonds. The issue is for the purpose of paying off indebtedness incurred in the purchase of refrigerator cars to be used by the company. The bonds are made payable at the First National Bank in series of 100 from July 1, 1903, to 1912. The deed is secured by 1,523 refrigerator cars, including also 150 new cars not yet delivered to the company.

**NEW TANNING PROCESS**

The Quirin tannery, at Olean, N. Y., is experimenting with a new process of tanning by which the use of tan bark will not be necessary. The new process, which produces a leather similar to the vici kid product, is done with a mineral composition, and besides doing away with the bark, it produces a better leather. Several processes are in use in various places through which the same result is sought, and Mr. Quirin is investigating each of them with a view to adopting the method that brings the best result. Mr. Quirin will devote half of his tannery to this kind of tanning and the remaining half will be conducted as at present.

**MINNESOTA LARD LAW**

The Minnesota lard law has been changed. One section of it is as follows: Every dealer or trader, who, by himself or his agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, offers or exposes for sale or sells any form of lard substitute or adulterated lard as hereinbefore defined, shall securely affix or cause to be affixed to the package wherein the same is contained, offered for sale or sold, a label, upon the outside and face of which is distinctly and legibly printed, in letters not less than one-half (1/2) inch in length, the words "Lard Substitute," or "Adulterated Lard," and immediately following the same, in letters not smaller than long primer, the name and approximate proportions of the several constituents which are contained in the mixture or compound, and shall furnish to the purchaser, at the time of sale, a card upon which is distinctly and legibly printed the name of the article as hereinbefore defined, and a list of the several components of the mixture.

## DISPROVES "REASONS" FOR GERMAN EXCLUSION EDICT

(Specially Translated from the "Vossische Zeitung" for The National Provisioner)

The Central Office for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties writes as follows on the Regulations issued by the Bundesrath for the enforcement of the Meat Inspection Act:

In prohibiting boric acid and borates for preserving purposes, the Bundesrath has taken a decision which makes it appear questionable whether the importation of meat and meat goods will in future be possible at all. In view of the most serious consequence arising from this to the subsistence of the poorer classes, it seems advisable to point to the conclusions arrived at in England regarding the question of the injuriousness of boric acid and borates. An investigation committee appointed by the English Parliament expresses itself as follows upon the matter: "After very carefully weighing the evidence we have come to the conclusion that, as regards the trade in fresh and cured meat, fish, butter and margarine, and other food substances, in the consumption of which but small quantities of the antiseptic are taken into the system, there exist no special reasons for interfering to prevent the use of boron preservatives." As regards the use of formaldehyde and formaline, the views of the committee are identical with those of the Bundesrath in this country; the use of these substances is to be absolutely prohibited for preserving purposes. In the case of salicylic acid they suggest, contrary to the Bundesrath's decisions, no absolute prohibition confining themselves to the regulation that salicylic acid is not to be used in larger proportions than 1 grain per pint of fluid or per pound of solid food substance. The committee give expression to their view that borax and boric acid must not be placed on the same level as the other preservatives by only allowing cream, butter and margarine to be preserved with borax and boric acid to the exclusion of all other preservatives.

### Couldn't Find One Victim

Dr. Lebbin in the course of the debate cited the statement of Privy Counsellor Dr. Liebreich used before court:

"If a substance before the eyes of the whole world has been generally used for twenty years, the least we can expect is to find one man whom it had injured."

Dr. Kayser, of Nurnberg, states that salt and saltpeter have been for centuries used for preservation, boric acid for decades. He said:

"Thousands of hundredweights have been used for preservation and nevertheless nothing reliable could be found out about the detrimental effect of the same. At least I have never heard anything to that effect. I would like to ask whether salt and saltpeter each for themselves or together, if used for some time continually, should not harm the health of certain people, like children and convalescents and weak persons. It cannot be understood therefore why the same argument can be used against boric acid. What is good for the one ought to be good for the other. If boric acid was prohibited, salt and saltpeter ought to be prohibited just as much. In fact, I believe that salt is more

harmful than boracic acid, and I would be very much mistaken if it could not be proved that its use could even bring about the death of an animal."

### Made Important Experiments

Dr. Lebbin, of Berlin, here stated that he has proved this. The learned doctor continued:

"I have made a large number of experiments with animals, and published the results in the magazine for Public Chemistry, the organ of our union. For instance, I have fed two animals for 60 days successfully with meat containing 0.2 per cent. of meat preserve. The postmortem did not show the least trace of an effect. I have treated animals with 10 G. of sulphate nitrogen, and afterwards others with 10 G. of solution of salt. In the first case there was no bad effect; in the second the animal died. I repeated this experiment always with the same result. I made also repeated experiments with boracic acid even with men. I gave to the same person corned roast beef with and without boracic acid, had them digest it, and found the digestibility was exactly alike. It has been said that the use of boracic acid increases the albumen, but famous Virchow stated that he proved it on himself that the use of borax only removed all traces of albumen."

### German Meat and Provision Trade Protest

The following abstracts are translated from the minutes of the annual meeting of the union of German dealers in and manufacturers of food products, held in Frankfurt, Monday morning, November 25, 1901. At this meeting were present many representatives of the German Butcher Unions, manufacturers of provisions, margarine, edible fats, sausages, etc. From the president's report it appears that the membership of the union has grown in the last six months by more than 8,000 members.

The new law on inspection of cattle and meat was one of the points of order of the day. Among the speakers was Dr. Lebbin, of Berlin. He stated that he has made thorough experiments in reference to the preservation with boracic acid that it was proved that human bodies digest the food products which are treated with boracic acid or salicylic equally well with as without them. The speaker referred principally to experiments which he in his official capacity as expert before courts had to make.

Dr. Popp, of Frankfurt, called the attention of the meeting to the fact that paragraph 21 of the law authorized the Federal Council to state from time to time which manner of preparations of meat was injurious to health. As a consequence any regulation passed by the Government could only be taken as temporary and are subject to revision with the progress of science and experience.

### The German's Ultimate Purpose

The National Provisioner has just received the following letter from an influential German, head of a large and important business concern in Germany, on the present meat controversy:

You are perfectly correct, if you think that this prohibition is the consequence of the fact that the agrarians have no such enormous influence with us, and if they would not have found out that preservatives mean danger for the human body they would have found out something else in order to make the importation of preservatives impossible. You know, perhaps, that already now the importation of cured beef, sausages, etc., is prohibited on the reason that an examination of these meats is impossible at the customhouse of the importing place. They also have prohibited the importation of apples, etc., on account of the San Jose scale and moreover they prohibit preservatives, because the agrarians consider preserved meat always a competitor against their fresh meat. As long as the agrarians can direct the German policy there is no chance whatever to change our laws or the measures of the Bundesrath!

That presents an inside view of the question by one who is familiar with the moves on the other side. Coming from a prominent son of the Fatherland who is competent to speak about such matters, the above letter is important and damning literature on German intentions and their source of origin.

### Must Protect Ourselves

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Secretary Wilson stated that it was not certain as yet to what extent this government will act in meeting the new meat law of the German government, which takes effect October 1.

"The demand abroad," he said, "is for the light cured meats, and the effect of the new German law will be to cut off most of our trade in pork. We have great respect for the German chemists, and if they have decided that borax is deleterious, then we must accept their conclusions and protect ourselves from articles brought into this country that may be supposed to be treated with borax."

### A German Feeler?

A dispatch from Germany says: "The German Government's contention in regard to meat preserved by means of borax, it is explained, is not a protective tariff question, but is simply in the interests of health. The exclusion of boracic acid meat rests upon the results of experiments made by the imperial health office. If the United States Agricultural Department can demonstrate to the imperial Health Office that boracic meat is not deleterious no political objection will stand in the way of admitting it from America. Even some of the opposition newspapers assume that the government takes this stand purely for health reasons."

### A Vulgar Cartoon

An illustrated Berlin paper published an exceedingly vulgar cartoon during the week. It represents Miss Alice Roosevelt standing in a boat holding a pig wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. This drawing is inscribed: "We received your princes, you must admit our hogs."

### Borax in German Meat

Advices from Berlin say: "The Department of Agriculture has gathered, through the German consuls and special agents, samples of a variety of European meat products. From analysis it has been learned that these meats



show a general use of borax and that some sausages contain borax in large quantities. A correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* affirms that chemicals are much more largely used in the preservation of meats in Germany than in the United States, because the system of cold storage used in the latter country is little in vogue here."

#### A Poor Answer

Advices from Berlin says: The criticism made in the United States of the exclusion by Germany of meats preserved with borax is answered here by the statement that the prohibition applies to domestic and foreign meats equally, and that American exporters have nothing to complain of that does not apply to German preserved meat dealers. But the agents here of American meat exporters say that this is no answer at all, because boracic meat preserving is an unknown art in Germany, and is never likely to be much used, as it is unnecessary to preserve meat that is consumed where it is produced. Besides, they declare, the regulations are aimed at America alone and can serve no other object than to prevent American exporters from competing with domestic meat producers.

#### More Trouble in Sight

The "*Berliner Volks-Zeitung*" remarks that this dispute is the first test of the newly-grown friendship between Germany and the United States resulting from Prince Henry's visit.

The "*Lokal Anzeiger*" says that if all the States can get ready in time, the entire meat law will go into effect January 1, 1903.

#### Suggests Maximum

U. S. Deputy Consul-General Hanauer, Frankfurt, Germany, sends the following to The National Provisioner, through the Department of State:

A leading Frankfurt paper says:

An investigating committee of the British Parliament has reported to that body on the use of boric acid and salts, saying as follows:

After having carefully tested all material submitted, we have come to the conclusion that no sufficient reasons exist for taking prohibitive measures against the use of boric preparations as a means of conserving fresh meats, fish, butter, margarine or other food stuffs in the consumption of which but small quantities of this antiseptic enter.

Even the butter, imported from different countries and containing boric acid, is not eaten in such large quantities as would allow more than a nominal amount of the acid to be absorbed by the human body.

The paper urges upon the German Government to be guided by this British official result and instead of forbidding the use of antiseptic merely fix the maximum amount to be employed.

#### CONCESSION FOR STEAMSHIP LINE

The State Department has received from Ambassador Clayton, of Mexico, copy and translation of a concession for the establishment of steamship service between Mexican and Asiatic ports and for the exploitation of fisheries granted to Messrs. Tarpey & Bennett, American citizens, by the Mexican Government, December 17, 1901. The conces-

sionnaires bind themselves to establish two lines of steamers—an ocean line for Asia and a coast line on the Pacific and Gulf of California; to grant to the Government free transportation of the mails, and rebates on the fares of federal employees and on Government freights. The Asiatic line shall make at least one round trip every four months, and the coast line a round trip every two months, between such points as shall be determined by the contract, which shall be forfeited if the lines shall not be established within the term of two years from the promulgation of the contract.

The zone conceded for the exploitation of fisheries lies in the Gulf of California and neighborhood. For oyster and abalone fishing, within the zones mentioned, the conces-

sionnaires shall apply to the Department of Fomento for permits, presenting maps of the beds which they propose to exploit, fixing their location. The concessionaires are obligated to return to the Government the beds, with all their improvements, without any right to indemnification, upon the expiration of the contract. The concessionaires bind themselves to establish at least one fish cannery within the term of two years, and for that purpose may occupy gratuitously such vacant national lands as may be necessary. The rights acquired by private parties, all concessions in force, and the right to hunt and fish on a small scale by persons who live by these industries shall be respected by this contract. The duration of this contract shall be the same as that for the steamboat lines.

#### PACKING IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA

Illinois shows an increase of 35 per cent. in value of meat products during the past ten years and Indiana an increase of 57 per cent. According to the census returns just issued slaughtering and meat packing is the most important industry in the State of Illinois. The 64 establishments reported in 1900 gave employment to 27,861 wage-earners, or 7.1 per cent. of the wage-earners employed in the State, and the products were valued at \$287,922,277, or 22.9 per cent. of the total value of the products of the State. In 1890 there were 81 establishments, 17,932 wage-earners and products valued at \$212,291,382. The increase in the value of products during the decade was \$75,630,895, or 35.6 per cent. Chicago is the great livestock market for the West and Northwest. The packing of meats was begun there in 1836.

In Indiana also slaughtering and meat packing is the most important industry in the State. The 36 establishments reported in 1900 gave employment to 3,597 wage-earners, or 2.3 per cent. of the wage-earners employed in the state, and the products were valued at \$43,862,273, or 11.6 per cent. of the total value of the products of the state. In 1890 there were 21 establishments, 2,107 wage-earners and products valued at \$27,913,840. The increase in the value of products during the decade was \$15,948,433, or 57.1 per cent. The city of Hammond, in the north-western corner of the state, within a short distance of Chicago, is the leading slaughtering and meat packing center of Indiana. Indianapolis is next in importance and still ranks among the chief meat-packing centers of the West.

#### N. L. S. A. COMMITTEES

President John W. Springer, of the National Livestock Association, appointed the following standing committees to act for the association during the year 1902:

Committee on Finance—M. B. Gwinn, Boise, Ida.; F. J. Hagenbarth, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. P. Bennett, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Witzel, Blue Ridge, Ga.; H. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Calif.; Paul McCormick, Billings, Mont.; J. W. Martin, Richland City, Wis.

Committee on Legislation—C. W. Baker, Chicago; J. B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; J. E. Edwards, Hay Creek, Ore.; Mortimer Levering, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. C. Huidekoper, Yule, N. D.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

Committee on Transportation—G. M. Walden, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Harris, Marshalltown, Ia.; R. A. Love, Chester, S. C.; Will B. Powell, Shadeland, Pa.; A. E. Caffee, Marion, Ala.; H. E. Williams, Duo, W. Va.

Committee on Foreign Markets—Charles Creswell, Denver, Colo.; G. Howard, Davidson, Millbrook, N. Y.; Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn.; Jesse M. Smith, Layton, Utah; George Ernst, Elko, Nev.; J. J. Furlong, Austin, Minn.

Committee on Sanitary Measures—R. J. Kleberg, Corpus Christi, Tex.; W. E. Bolton, Woodward, O. T.; Warren Tripp, Short Falls, N. H.; W. H. Dalrymple, Baton Rouge, La.; J. F. Green, Harrington, Wash.

Counseling Members—Dr. Charles Creswell,

Denver, Colo.; Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, Washington, D. C.; Dr. M. E. Knowles, Helena, Mont.; Dr. Leonard Pearson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Committee on Cattle—John M. Holt, Miles City, Mont.; F. M. Stewart, Buffalo Gap, S. D.; Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.; A. A. Cortelyou, Neshanic, N. J.; S. J. Soldam, Ponca City, I. T.

Committee on Sheep—Jesse M. Smith, Layton, Utah; F. J. Hagenbarth, Salt Lake City, Utah; O. E. Bradfute, Cedarville, O.; M. B. Gwinn, Boise, Ida.; E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; J. F. Mead, Randolph, Vt.

Committee on Horses—W. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.; Will B. Powell, Shadeland, Pa.; James M. Bohart, Bentonville, Ark.; J. B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; George A. Weston, Biltmore, N. C.

Committee on Goats—W. T. McIntyre, Kansas City, Mo.; W. C. Bailey, San Jose, Calif.; Chas. S. Onderdonk, Lamy, N. M.

The following special committees were appointed:

On Exports to Germany—John F. Hobbs, New York City; A. B. Robertson, Colorado, Tex.; Peter Jansen, Jansen, Neb.; T. C. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.; John T. Cowan, Cowan's Mills, Va.

To Draft Bill for Land Exchange—E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; F. M. Stewart, Buffalo Gap, S. D.; R. J. Kleberg, Corpus Christi, Tex.; A. C. Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.; Solomon Luna, Los Lunas, N. M.



**HOW ABOUT THE FARMER?**

The Manufacturers' Association of New York held its annual banquet at Delmonico's last Thursday night. Many prominent business men of this city and vicinity were present. Addresses were made by ex-Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn; J. A. Crotty, F. W. Norcross and others. Mr. Schieren talked about "Free Hides." He said in part:

"During the 25 years of free hides a large and most lucrative export trade of American leather was built up. General prosperity existed in that branch of our trade. Several attempts were made by protectionists to place hides on the dutiable list, but these attempts were fortunately unsuccessful until the Dingley bill made its appearance and reported a duty on hides.

"A determined effort was made by some Western senators (and they succeeded) to secure what they claimed was protection for ranchmen, cattle raisers and feeders, but which is generally believed to have been manipulated by other forces than the farmers, namely, the large beef-packers. A sop was thrown to the exporters and tanners of sole leather from foreign hides by providing a rebate of 99 per cent. to them.

"Soon after the bill became a law it was found that domestic hides advanced in price fully equal to the amount of the tax. All shoe, harness and other manufacturers using leather found that they had to pay more for their leather. A large foreign sole leather trade had been built up on the reputation of our fine texture of oak sole leather made from domestic hides. This portion of the trade suffered most severely, and in a comparatively short time lost their entire export business."

Free hides, he said, were essential to the continued prosperity of leather manufacturers.

**HERR'S ISLAND YARDS STARTED**

Work on the huge stockyards of the Pennsylvania Company on Herr's Island has been started and gangs of workmen are rapidly removing all the old cattle sheds on the upper end of the island. This step marks the beginning of a colossal scheme destined to make the island a great shipping center. The project will cost millions of dollars.

The houses on the upper end of the island and the old Crawford sawmill and the lumber yards will go as soon as the tenants get out. Then the factories and buildings on the lower end of the island will be demolished and removed, clearing the island of all structures, but the soap factory above the Junction bridge.

The new stockyards will be modeled after those of Chicago, and with all modern improvements added. The surface of the island will be raised to the level of East Ohio street, 16 feet of filling being required in some places, placing the yards and buildings away above the possibility of any flood stage.

A double-decked steel structure will be erected, the cattle pens on the surface and the packing houses, warehouses and storerooms on the upper floor. A connection will be made with the Junction railroad, while another bridge will be built from the lower end of the island to the Allegheny side, making a con-

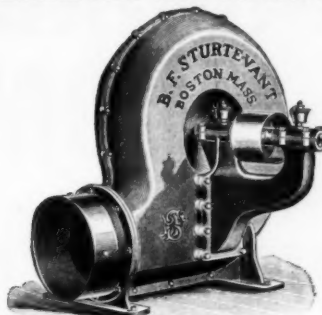
nection with the West Penn and Fort Wayne roads. The lower level of this bridge will be used for railroad tracks, while the upper will accommodate wagons and traffic.

**BLOW FOR BAD BUTTER**

The promoters of Washington's pure-food law won a signal victory in the Supreme Court, when an opinion was handed down declaring the law constitutional. A Spokane firm went into the courts in 1900 to compel the State Food and Dairy Inspector to return several hundred pounds of process, or renovated, butter that he had seized, because it was not marked as such when offered for sale. The lower court ruled against Inspector McDonald, holding the law unconstitutional, and now the higher court takes the opposite view in a lengthy opinion, holding that all such butter must be labeled as such, and that the inspector may seize all that is not labeled and confiscate it.

## Sturtevant Blowers

OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE FORM—FOR EVERY CONCEIVABLE PURPOSE



Although originally designed for use in connection with cupola furnaces and forges, these blowers are adaptable for any purpose where pressure up to 16 ounces per square inch are to be maintained. The shell is of cast iron, the shaft of high-grade steel, carefully finished, and the wheel of thin galvanized steel, mounted on extra strong arms and accurately balanced. The great length and special oiling features of the journal boxes render them practically non-heatable.

Steel plate fans designed for operation at low pressures to provide ventilation, mechanical draft, etc., are built in a complete line of regular and special sizes up to wheels 15 feet in diameter, arranged to be driven by belt, direct connected engine or motor.

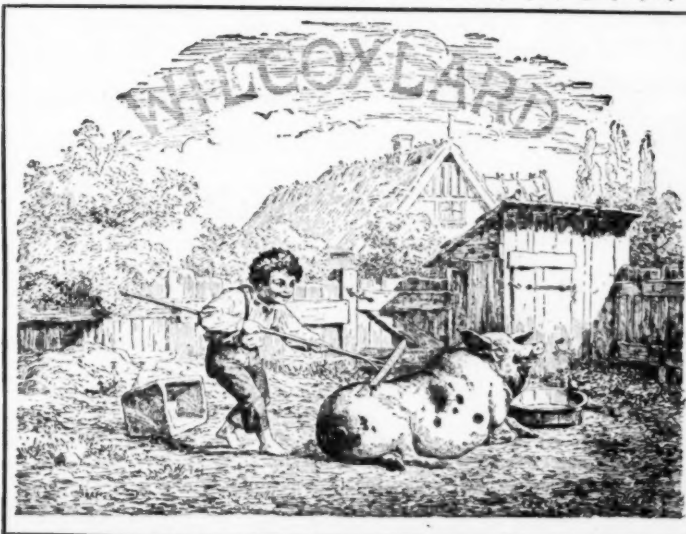
**B. F. STURTEVANT CO., BOSTON, MASS.**  
New York. Philadelphia. Chicago. London. 189

**The W. J. WILCOX**  
**Lard and Refining Co.**

**New York,**  
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**Pure Refined Lard**



# STANDARD BUTTERINE COMPANY

## Churners of High Grade Butterine

and manufacturers of "Bakers' Delight," a special make of Butterine, a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter. It has no equal, quantity required being one-fourth less than butter.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION.

GENERAL OFFICES

**LANGDON, D. C.**

### Eastmans Plant, now occupied by SWIFT & CO., New York City FOR SALE

#### REFRIGERATING.

2—150 Ton De La Vergne Compressors, complete with cooling coils and 100,000 ft. 2-in. expansion pipes.

#### BOILER ROOM.

1—250 h. p. B. & W. boiler.  
2—80 h. p. Manning boilers. Pumps, Heaters, etc.

#### OIL DEPARTMENT.

Melting kettles, presses, receivers, agitators and complete outfit.

#### ABATTOIR.

10—Double friction hoists.  
4,000—Beef hooks, and complete equipment.

#### PACKING HOUSE.

Hashers, sausage stuffers, tanks, presses, scales, etc., complete equipment.

#### PUMPING STATION.

2—No. 13 N. Y. filters, compound pumps, boilers, etc.

#### FERTILIZING DEPT.

2—Anderson dryers, 6 ft. x 25 ft.  
1—Disintegrator mill, No. 4, and a complete working outfit.

#### LAUNDRY.

1—Washer, wringer, sewing machines, dryers, etc.

#### CANNING ROOM.

Bias presses, soldering machines, copper kettles, tinning tools.

Retort cooking room.

Extract department.

Boning room.

Hide department.

Head and feed department.

Casing department.

Office furniture.

**John E. Beggs, 47 Cedar St., N. Y.**

### A Good Opportunity for a Good Chemist

**A**N Analytical Chemist who is willing to grow with the business can secure a good opening by communicating with the undersigned. Must know food products, particularly those of the packing-house. It is not enough that applicant be technically capable; must also have the ability and willingness to get around, to see people, and develop business. No capital required; but ability and character are necessary. Communicate in complete confidence, with all details, to

**"CHEMICALS," Care of The National Provisioner, New York**

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Kingan & Co., are establishing a branch at Charlotte, N. C.

The Armour Packing Co. will establish a branch at Ensley, Ala.

Fire destroyed the fertilizer plant of Fidelity Bros., Pleasantville, Pa.

The Armour Packing Company will erect a branch at Guthrie, Okla.

J. C. Poucher, Fishers, B. C., will erect a cannery at Vancouver, B. C.

The slaughterhouse of C. J. Brittius, Newburg, Ind., was destroyed by fire.

Chicago capitalists may establish a \$1,000,000 fertilizer factory at Epes, Ala.

The plant of the Bowker Fertilizing Co., St. Bernard, O., has been completed.

The warehouse of the Ohio Farmers Fertilizer Company, Columbus, O., was burned.

The Sladek Tanning Company, Tacoma, Wash., capital \$80,000, has been incorporated.

The Packers' Sanitary Can Company, 100 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., has been incorporated.

The C. H. Stiles Hereford Cattle Company, Irving, Kan., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated.

The Grimes Canning and Preserving Company, Grimes, Ia., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

The Board of Trade of Fort Worth, Tex., is negotiating for a tannery with a southwestern concern.

Local capitalists of Beaver Dam, Ky., are organizing a company to establish a packing house and cannery.

It is reported that the Omaha Packing Company will build a \$500,000 beef house in either Omaha or Chicago.

The petition of Darius Whithead, North Tewksbury, Mass., for permission to establish a rendering plant, is being opposed.

Charles L. Gates, Worcester, Mass., is acting as agent for a company which will erect a large rendering plant at Auburn, Mass.

The Empire State Pickling Works, Phelps, N. Y., has been sold to W. O. Durand, of Rochester, N. Y., and B. E. Babcock, of Clyde, Ohio.

The American Linseed Oil and Dryer Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated by Maurice Roth, H. Roth and B. Duchen.

The North American Leather Company, New York, capital \$250,000, has been incorporated by Mendel Piantes, Herman F. Bindsell and M. A. Elias.

The Butchers' Supply Co., New York, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by J. S. Comfort, Brooklyn; Daniel Nason, and E. M. Jerome, New York.

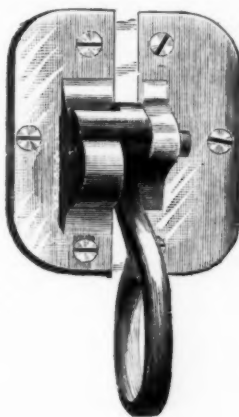
The Meduria Soap Co., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., by J. Blumberg, M. Cossenas, New York; and R. F. Kernan, East Orange, N. J.

The Union Stock Yards Packing and Provision Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by Harry Oppenheimer, C. C. Spotswood and M. E. Forster.

The Colonial Food Company, Madison, Wis., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated to manufacture food products, by J. E. Crealey, H. H. Ratcliff and S. H. Alexander.

### CONROY DOOR FASTENERS

The illustration herewith shows the "Conroy" automatic refrigerator door fasteners made by P. J. Conroy, 75th street and Island Road, Philadelphia, Pa. He also manufactures locks, hinges and refrigerator trimmings. Among others who use these fasteners are the Alaska Refrigerator Mfg. Co.,



Muskegon, Mich., and the McCray Refrigerator Mfg. Co., of Kendallville, Ind., two of the best known concerns in the business. The line of hinges and trimmings made by Mr. Conroy is very complete. He has a reputation for his workmanship and his facilities are sufficient to fill all orders promptly.

### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Memberships were sold up to \$550, down to \$500; now are a little steadier, with \$500 bid and \$550 asked. A number of out-of-town people have recently applied for membership, because of the changed grain commission rates.

The board of managers will submit to ballot of members of the Exchange on April 2 a proposition to have a committee of seven members of the Exchange, outside of the board, nominate candidates for members of the board.

W. E. McCaw, of the McCaw Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., was a visitor at the Exchange this week.

The Exchange was closed over Good Friday.

There have been sixteen applications for membership thus far this month.

Proposed for Membership—Isaac C. Gifford (grain, Chicago); Robert McLean (lumber and grain, Baltimore); Ernest E. Jones (Chicago); Charles M. Huntington (grain, Minneapolis); Wm. H. Lake (grain and provisions, Chicago).

New Members.—W. R. Sanford, David Coulter, Russell P. Freeman, Thos. P. Hughes, Alexander Geddes, C. N. McLaughlin and Geo. A. Seaverns, Jr.

Visitors.—W. J. Gear, A. E. Cook, Montreal; C. D. Middlebrook, Glasgow; H. G. Jones, Liverpool; Oscar Ardersen, Copenhagen; Z. Wirt, London; Jacob Vio, Amsterdam; G. Cunningham, Pittsburg; J. C. Gifford, Chicago; C. A. Hunter, Chicago; E. E. Johnson, S. Lord, Kansas City.

## INSULATION

The permanent, lasting kind is what we want to tell you about, the kind that produces results and keeps them, requires the use of paper which possesses high non-conducting properties and waterproof as well. We have that kind and have had it for many years.

Just sold one million feet to the Lockport Cold Storage Co., Lockport, N. Y. They wanted the best. We proved we had it. Got the business.

Maybe you would like to know the names of some other big concerns to whom we have given the same convincing proofs?

Maybe you want cork, hair, felt or mineral wool, paints for pipes and tanks, preservative coatings, all kinds.

Then Lythite Cold Water Paint surely is something you ought to know all about.

It's fireproof and weatherproof too.

Good sized practical working samples of any or all of our products furnished free.

When you want good goods, write us.

When you want quick shipments and low prices, write us.

When you want information, write us.

We invite correspondence about Insulation and things that go with it.

Been at it for many years.

Maybe we can help you.

Address

**Frank S. De Ronde Company**  
46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended March 22, 1902, with a comparative summary:

#### PORK BARRELS.

| To—               | Week<br>March<br>22, 1902. | Week<br>March<br>23, 1901. | Nov. 1,<br>1901 to<br>March<br>22, 1902. |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| U. Kingdom.....   | 689                        | 1,452                      | 27,031                                   |
| Continent .....   | 479                        | 600                        | 10,664                                   |
| West Indies ..... | 622                        | 1,078                      | 5,457                                    |
| So. & Cen. Am.... | 95                         | 446                        | 19,928                                   |
| B. N. Am. Col.... | 7                          | 28                         | 1,404                                    |
| Other Countries.. | 42                         | 28                         | 496                                      |
| Totals.....       | 1,934                      | 3,604                      | 64,980                                   |

#### BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

|                   |            |            |             |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| U. Kingdom....    | 9,682,365  | 14,765,105 | 247,008,365 |
| Continent .....   | 1,547,270  | 1,523,711  | 31,593,212  |
| So. & Cen. Am.... | 61,050     | 36,650     | 2,825,195   |
| West Indies....   | 147,300    | 308,675    | 3,179,074   |
| B. N. Am. Col.... | .....      | .....      | 31,333      |
| Other countries.. | 13,775     | 23,400     | 287,225     |
| Totals.....       | 11,451,760 | 16,657,541 | 284,923,404 |

#### LARD, POUNDS.

|                   |            |            |             |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| U. Kingdom....    | 5,703,037  | 7,592,940  | 104,608,243 |
| Continent .....   | 8,007,377  | 3,586,554  | 112,756,388 |
| So. and C. Am.... | 279,000    | 487,598    | 9,331,870   |
| West Indies....   | 315,140    | 431,920    | 6,691,355   |
| B. N. Am. Col.... | 360        | 6,520      | 59,006      |
| Other countries.. | 41,450     | 51,000     | 1,056,580   |
| Totals.....       | 14,346,364 | 12,026,532 | 234,503,442 |

#### Recapitulations of week's exports:

| From               | Bacon and<br>Pork, bbls. | hams, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| New York .....     | 1,550                    | 4,542,950  | 5,970,530  |
| Boston .....       | 172                      | 2,789,350  | 1,144,700  |
| Portland, Me....   | .....                    | 2,199,450  | 1,816,500  |
| Philadelphia ..... | .....                    | 744,255    | 1,064,108  |
| Baltimore .....    | .....                    | 649,680    | 2,390,875  |
| Newport News....   | .....                    | .....      | 1,531,850  |
| New Orleans....    | 58                       | .....      | 364,031    |
| Montreal .....     | .....                    | 5,875      | 63,770     |
| St. John, N. B.... | .....                    | 520,200    | .....      |
| Totals.....        | 1,934                    | 11,451,760 | 14,346,364 |

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

|                                | Nov. 1, 1901,<br>to March<br>22, 1902. | Nov. 1, 1900,<br>to March<br>23, 1901. | Decrease.  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|------------|
| Pork, pounds.....              | 12,996,000                             | 18,431,200                             | 5,435,200  |
| Bacon and hams,<br>pounds..... | 284,923,404                            | 324,730,551                            | 39,807,147 |
| Lard, pounds.....              | 234,505,442                            | 251,237,773                            | 16,734,331 |



## THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS

As to-morrow (Good Friday) the Chicago, as well as New York markets, will be closed, the latest prices for our publication are those of to-day (Thursday).

## Provisions

The buoyancy in hog products continues, and pork closed at an advance for the day of fully 55 for pork and 7 to 12 points for lard and ribs, with the features essentially as in our review. In New York sales of 10,000 lbs. loose pickled bellies, 12 to 14 lbs. av., at 9, and 95 boxes, av. 12 to 16 lbs., 9.

## Cottonseed Oil

The tone still a confident one, with few sellers, and the line of influences still essentially as in our review. Sales of about 4,000 bbls. prime yellow, April delivery, in New York, at 43c. and 43c. further bid, with unwilling sellers; March at 43c. and May at 43 1-2c. New Orleans has 41 1-2c. bid for prime yellow.

## Tallow

Steady but quiet at 6 1-8c. for city, hhds. Contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city made at 6 1-8c.

## Oleo Stearine

Shows a further advance of 1-4 in New York; sales 200,000 pounds at 9 3-4 and negotiations for 150,000 pounds made at 9 3-4. Chicago holds at 10.

## SETTLER WON

In a suit for the possession of 40 acres of accretion land lying south of the Missouri River in Kansas City, Kan., valued at \$200,000, S. K. Howe, an old fisherman, secured a verdict in the district court against the Armour Packing Company and the Chicago Great Western Railway Company.

Many years ago Howe located on an island in the Missouri River, opposite the Armour packing plant. In 1894 the Missouri River changed its course, and the land, which originally was an island, became part of the mainland. As an island the property was practically worthless, but when it became part of the mainland it adjoined the land of the Armour Packing Company, and its value was great.

The accretions became greater and the trouble over which the Chicago Great Western Railroad enters Kansas City was built on a part of the new land. In 1895 the Armour Packing Company brought proceedings to eject Howe, who insisted that the property was his by settler's right. The case was brought originally in a justice's court, taken to the county court, and finally to the district court, where it was decided in favor of Howe. The supreme court remanded the case to the district court upon a showing that the original proceedings had not been begun in the proper way.

## PROPOSED SWISS TARIFF

The State Department made public a synopsis of the projected new tariff of Switzerland, which had been transmitted by United States Minister Hardy at Berne. Mr. Hardy says that the tariff will be brought before the conseil national and the conseil d'etat in April and May next, respectively, but he adds that it will doubtless be much later before the amended form which may be agreed

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

upon by these two bodies is voted. After this, he continues, there remains the prospect of its possible submission to the people by referendum, as in the case of the tariff of 1892. The existing commercial treaties of Switzerland with Germany, Austria and Italy expire on December 31, 1903, and thus a full year has been allowed for the negotiation of new treaties.

The new schedule of duties contains 1,123 articles, as against 723 for the conventional tariff and 476 for the general tariff now in force. The minister notes a marked increase in the rates on 500 of these 1,123 articles, especially in the case of agricultural products or their imitations, natural and artificially treated wines, fresh and dried grapes, cattles, meats, poultry, butter, margarin, cheese, etc. Mr. Hardy says that some of these increases in tariff are for the purpose of providing enlarged revenue; but the schedule as a whole, he says, is generally regarded as "tariff de guerre," on the basis of which concessions will be made which are apparent reductions, but which are, in fact, augmentations of the present rates. Among the articles which the United States exports to Switzerland and which would be affected by the new rates, are fruits, meat, leather, agricultural machines and bicycles, the duties on which, in a majority of cases, are doubled under the proposed new schedule.

### THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILL

A careful canvass of both sides of the Senate demonstrates beyond peradventure that unless there are new developments the oleomargarine will be passed next Tuesday by a narrow majority provided that an amendment governing the manufacture of renovated butter shall be accepted. This amendment must provide stringent rules and heavy taxation for dealers in adulterated butter and for severe penalties for violation of the act. Such an elaborate amendment was offered by Mr. Harris on Wednesday. Its acceptance will be exceedingly obnoxious to the butter combination which has been supporting the measure, but from present appearances it seems to be impossible to secure its passage by any other means. It will be remembered that a much more limited provision regarding renovated butter was struck out of the House bill by Mr. Proctor's committee before reporting it.

In the Senate Thursday Mr. Harris, of Kansas, and Mr. Quarles, of Wisconsin, spoke at length on the oleomargarine bill. Mr. Harris supported the measure, but urged that an amendment which he proposed placing a tax of 10 cents a pound on adulterated butter and regulating the manufacture and sale of renovated butter ought to be adopted.

Other speakers on the bill were Senator Money, of Mississippi, who made a grand speech against it, and Senator Proctor, who presented a mass of statistics.

### AUSTRALIAN WOOL FOR THE UNITED STATES

Consul-General Bray, of Melbourne, under date of February 15, 1902, reports that the total shipments of wool from Melbourne to the United States during the season 1901-2 amounted to 28,258 bales, against 26,942 in the previous season, or an increase of 1,316 bales. The Consul at Sydney reports shipments to the amount of 7,535 bales from that port, making a total of 35,793 bales shipped from Australia to the United States.

### RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

|             | MARCH 22. |        |        |
|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|
|             | Cattle.   | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
| Chicago     | 300       | 18,000 | 1,500  |
| Kansas City | ...       | 2,000  | 500    |
| Omaha       | 25        | 6,500  | ...    |
| St. Louis   | 200       | 1,500  | ...    |
|             | MARCH 24. |        |        |
| Chicago     | 24,000    | 47,000 | 18,000 |
| Kansas City | 5,000     | 3,000  | 1,000  |
| Omaha       | 2,500     | 4,000  | 700    |
| St. Louis   | 2,500     | 3,500  | 100    |
|             | MARCH 25. |        |        |
| Chicago     | 6,500     | 28,000 | 11,000 |
| Kansas City | 7,000     | 11,000 | 2,000  |
| Omaha       | 3,500     | 9,500  | 8,000  |
| St. Louis   | 2,800     | 4,000  | 3,000  |
|             | MARCH 26. |        |        |
| Chicago     | 18,500    | 49,000 | 15,000 |
| Kansas City | 6,000     | 6,500  | 2,000  |
| Omaha       | 3,000     | 9,500  | 2,000  |
| St. Louis   | 2,500     | 3,500  | 1,000  |
|             | MARCH 27. |        |        |
| Chicago     | 8,500     | 31,000 | 14,000 |
| Kansas City | 5,000     | 7,000  | 2,000  |
| Omaha       | 2,500     | 7,000  | 4,500  |
| St. Louis   | 2,500     | 3,500  | 2,000  |
|             | MARCH 28. |        |        |
| Chicago     | 2,500     | 21,000 | 4,000  |
| Kansas City | 2,000     | 6,000  | 1,000  |
| Omaha       | 2,000     | 6,500  | 3,000  |
| St. Louis   | 300       | 2,000  | 100    |

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## The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

### UNCOVERING GERMANY'S "MOTIVES"

Germany quibbles and presumes upon the ignorance of the other interested party not to be exposed in the position taken. In the Meat Exclusion Act and the decrees promulgating it, the position announced by the Teuton is this: 1. The whole matter is a domestic health regulation and not a tariff one. 2. As the same conditions are imposed upon German products at home as are imposed upon the imported articles, Americans have no more right than Germans have to complain." Examine these insincere and unfriendly foibles, for, unless German statesmen are totally ignorant or are misinformed of a lot of things, they are nothing more than hollow shams to cover up an ill-concealed background.

The first reason is the discreditable groundwork for the second. The pretense of conserving the public health is the excuse. Being a domestic regulation it is sought to thus eliminate it and its results from the field of diplomacy and, by using this form of hygienic tactic, to keep the whole matter from being involved in the meshes of a tariff controversy.

Having thus to their minds excluded the spectre of statecraft, the plotting Agrarians lead their government up to the second proposition, and, having had it announced, expect us to accept it as weighty and sincere. It is simply rot.

Strip the matter to its bareness and then look at it. Suppose that Germans are prohibited from using boron preparations on their meats at home as well as are foreigners on those exported to the Fatherland. Such a regulation means nothing so far as Germany's domestic meat trade is concerned. German slaughtermen do not sell fresh meats twenty miles from their abattoirs. The slaughtering and consumption are local. The meats are not even refrigerated. No borax is needed nor is it used. The domestic ham and provision trade is nearly in the same fix. Why the whole German Empire in Europe, though a high-sounding name, is territorially only 211,000 square miles; not as big as Texas, which has 266,000 square miles. Borax is not necessary to the handling of mild cured meats in that trade in such a limited area if it was all covered. There is no such manufacturing and distributing meat centers in Germany corresponding to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and other places in this country. All of the business nearly is provincial and strictly local. Boron preparations are not necessary and not used in the United States for shipping fresh and cured meats over our large

areas, because refrigerating cars are, with icing stations on the way, used to conserve the product en route. So the prohibiting of Germans using borax on or in their products for domestic use means nothing. It is simply telling them not to do what they do not do now, and never did; what is unnecessary for them to do; what we do not do, and what is unnecessary for us to do in the distribution and consumption of our domestic, fresh and cured meat products. This studied provision is the hook on which the fairness of the Vice-Chancellor's decrees are hung.

The export trade is another matter. The Imperial decrees are silent on that score. The Government does not seem so concerned about the health of those to whom Germans export sulphur, pine tar (creosote) and copperas fumed hams, bacon and sausages treated with the very chemical preparations which the Kaiser enjoins from articles of food coming into the Fatherland. It is necessary to use boron preparations on or in these, and they are accordingly, left out of the pronouncement of the Government, because, we presume, the Ministry feels that it has no power or right to legislate for other countries.

The State Department and Agricultural Department at Washington have very properly taken cognizance of the German meat decrees. Secretary Wilson states that if Germany says the prohibited articles are dangerous to health this Government will have to accept that statement and exclude German articles sent us containing those alleged dangerous substances. The German Ministry replies that if Secretary Wilson can convince them that the prescribed articles are not dangerous to health the exclusion decree will be withdrawn. The hollow mockery of this bravado is undignified. It, however, shows the animus behind the "decree" and "notification" already issued. When our "friends" decline the testimony of their own famous food experts, their own doctors, the medical testimony and conservative investigations of English Government commissions and the conclusions of chemists, scientists and eminent doctors on this side, it is hard to know what evidence is required to "prove it." And when the German Government permits the use of boron salts and the other prohibited agents in beers, wines, sausages, and other articles for export to other countries, its prohibition of these in articles exported by those countries to Germany seems a hollow sham, or worse. Well, touch the Agrarian. Do it in this way: The German beer industry rests upon this tripod, viz.: Small grain (for malt), hops and sugar. The German export of beers to this country amounts to about \$1,500,000 annually, and that of wine to \$1,324,000. The Agrarians are the vitally interested parties in the grain, sugar, hop, beer and wine crops, and the beers and wines are afflicted with preserva-

tives. A "ten strike" at these will stagnate all of the crops above named to some extent and cause these people to think again. There are other "goods" of Teutonic origin which may be affected, even unto the famous Frankfort sausages. While we "Hoch der Kaiser" on this side it seems that the Imperial ministers "Pros't" to the Agrarians on the other side, leaving your Uncle Sam and his meats out of the sentiment and of the country entirely.

If, as is claimed on the other side, "the German Government knew what it was doing," we may be excused for playing the counter to this deliberate move.

### THE RUSH OF HOGS

The rush of hogs to the abattoirs is on. The numbers, at times, show an increase, but the average weights are light for this time of the year. This would indicate that raisers are either marketing their hogs in an ungrown or an unfinished condition. The general average weight lightness of pork products and their fat condition furnish the inference that farmers are crowding condition into the pigs and shoats to hasten their weight and forwarding condition.

It has been felt all along that the high price of corn decided the hog farmer in favor of early and persistent shipments. The truer reason is, doubtless, that a strong demand for hogs, backed by continually good prices for swine at centers, is safer and more profitable to stock farmers in selling than would be the hazard of weather, mishap and a lower market in a waiting game. The Spring pack is now in full swing, and packers must lay down their kill now. These favorable market conditions are strong inducements to the grower of hogs to clean up every available animal that will command a good price.

The solution of the future supply question must rest in the new crop at spring pigging, and the number of hogs that will be needed for the next season's pack. There is no doubt that the source of supply is being heavily called upon, and is being depleted.

### "LAMBS TO THE SLAUGHTER"

Sheep are high and lambs are scarce. There are plenty of gaunt sheep for poor mutton, but the real mutton of commerce is not plentiful. The National Provisioner's reports from the west and southwest show that not near so many lambs are being fed as were fed last year, and fewer still than the year before. As the demand for lamb is as strong as ever it means high prices for the good grades of such stuff. The market for good mutton is high, and it will continue to rule high for a time because farmers, feeling that feed stuffs are too high, will not convert their produce into mutton. They prefer to turn it into ready cash. The National Provisioner has, from time to time, given warning of this livestock and market condition. The feeder has to be converted from his grass-fed idea.

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## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### DETERMINATION OF THE FUSION POINT OF FATTY SUBSTANCES

The principle of the method contrived by Messrs. Lesneur and Gronley rests on the fact that liquids have the property of capillarity, while it is otherwise with solids.

The determination of the fusing point (says an exchange) is made as follows: In a thin glass tube 75 mm. long by 7 mm. in diameter is adjusted a fine capillary tube, open at both ends, and whose diameter should not exceed three-fourths of a millimeter. The material to be examined is introduced into the tube in quantity sufficient to cover the lower extremity of the capillary tube. With the aid of two rubber rings, the apparatus is fixed to a thermometer, so that the lower part of the tube is at the level of the bulb, and the whole is placed in a glass vessel filled with cold water, which is heated slowly, with constant agitation, until the melted body rises in the capillary tube. The temperature indicated at this moment by the thermometer is considered as the point of fusion of the body examined.

Another process, suggested for the same object by M. Vandenwyver, is based on the principle that the fusion temperature is attained at the instant when the body examined, passing from the solid to the liquid state, leaves a stain on the object which serves as its support. The arrangement indicated by the author consists of a rod fitted at the lower end with a ring, on which can be slipped a second ring. Between the two rings is a white filter-paper washer, on which is placed a small quantity of the substance to be examined. The rod terminates in a little mirror, which makes within an angle of 135 deg. The upper part of the rod connects with a cork closing a large test tube. A thermometer is placed in the immediate neighborhood of the apparatus. The test tube is placed in a vessel containing, according to circumstances, water, glycerine, or paraffine, etc., which is heated, and kept in movement by the aid of a stirrer. The point of fusion is marked very clearly by the spot which is formed on the paper and reflected by the mirror. In the case where the substance makes a spot on the filter paper at the ordinary temperature, use is made of a piece of ground glass.

The author states that the results which he has obtained by this method agree, the greatest deviations being one-tenth of a degree.

M. Ed. Dowzard has described a method for the determination of the fusion point based on the following facts:

If two platinum wires, charged at their lower extremity with fat or wax, and placed in mercury, and gradually heated, are connected with the two wires of a battery, in the circuit of which a bell is placed, as soon as the fat or wax is melted, the circuit is opened, and the bell set in action. This is the exact instant corresponding to the fusion point.

The method indicated by M. Dowzard is not new. We published in 1892 the description of a piece of apparatus designed for the same use, and based on the same principle, and which is very similar to the apparatus of M. Dowzard.

It should be mentioned that this method is not applicable to all fatty bodies, because account must be taken of the electric conductivity which certain fatty bodies possess, a conductivity which actuates the bell before the complete fusion of the fatty material on the wire.

At the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held at Brussels in 1894, M. Spinette presented a very complete report on the different processes proposed for ascertaining the fusing points of fatty and similar substances. On this occasion we described a simple process, which appeared to us to respond to the desiderata mentioned in the report of M. Spinette.

Our process consists in forming, at the extremity of a platinum wire, a little ring similar to that used for beads in tests with the blow-pipe, and inserting this ring in the previously melted material at a temperature near the point of fusion. Should the ring not be well filled by a single dipping, it would be sufficient to let it cool, then to plunge it a second time rapidly in the melted material.

The test object having been left for four hours at a low temperature, the platinum wire is rolled on the stem of a precision thermometer at 10 deg. in such a way that the ring may come opposite the middle of the thermometer bulb, and be diverted from it laterally a few millimetres. The thermometer is suspended in a beaker containing distilled water previously boiled and cold, and the temperature of the water bath is slowly raised by a small burner. The thermometrical degree, marked at the moment when the bead becomes transparent on the edges, is the point of initial fusion, and the degree corresponding to the perfect limpidity of the bead formed by the material is the point of final fusion. The phenomenon is easy of observation, because the melted matter remains imprisoned in the ring of the platinum wire. Half-way between these two fusion points observed we have the average fusion point of the material.

When the matter is colored too much for observation or when it is formed of substances having different fusion points, a ring can be made with the platinum wire in the form of the figure 8 open. This is plunged into the melted material. When the material has solidified, the ring is opened out carefully, so as to obtain a straight wire on which the fat remains fixed on one of the sides, and about a centimetre from its end, in the form of a little disc. The operation is conducted as described before, and the temperature at which the matter creeps along the wire and spreads out on the surface of the water bath is noted as the fusion point.

The exact determination of the fusion point is of great importance, not only from the scientific standpoint, because it allows the purity of certain substances to be ascertained, but also from the commercial standpoint, many transactions having the fusion point for a base. This is the case with paraffins, mineral waxes, etc., the prices of which vary according as their fusion point is more or less elevated.

Read The National Provisioner.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

#### Blood Albumen

F. F. V., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—There are several methods of producing blood albumen, which we have from time to time published in The National Provisioner. Blood albumen is largely used in the textile industry, especially in the printing of calico. One recent patented process consists in mixing with defibrinated blood a quantity of calcium hydroxide sufficient to coagulate the same into a jelly-like mass, with the precipitation of the serum or hemoglobin of the blood and then drying the mass thus obtained. The latter is then ground and washed with water, after which the substance is dried. The object of this washing with water is to get rid of all water soluble substances contained in the mass. By this process an insoluble blood albumen is produced. (2) There are several grades of the usual blood albumen, varying in color from clear, light amber, to black, the former being the best and most expensive.

#### Tanning Hides and Skins

TANNER, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The thorough removal of the lime previous to putting the skin in the tan liquors is advantageous for all classes of leather, although in some places abroad it is customary to remove only part of the lime by washing the hides in water and trusting to the natural acids in the liquors to the removal of the remainder. This is accomplished by washing or drumming the hides in water. If the water be soft, a certain percentage of the lime is dissolved out, as indicated usually in a loss of plumpness in the hides; but if the hides be washed in the hard water containing bicarbonates instead of the lime being removed it is transformed into carbonate of lime and fixed more firmly than before. This shows you the importance of having a good and suitable supply of soft water for use in the tannery.

#### Analysis of Fertilizer

BAKER, WILMINGTON, DEL.—The price for the analysis of fertilizer depends wholly upon the number of ingredients to be determined in the substance. For the amount of contained nitrogen (equivalent to ammonia), and for potash, the price is \$5 each. For the percentage of phosphoric acid or bone phosphate also \$5, but when determined in conjunction with the above a material and substantial reduction is made. This is always the case where many analyses are made upon any material at the same time.



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## THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

### HOW TO FIGURE ON FREIGHTS

(Continued from March 22)

When a shipment of freight originating east of Buffalo, or any other of the various trunk-line termini, is destined beyond the Mississippi River, to a point not on or near the Pacific coast, the rate is usually determined by adding to the rate to the point at which the Mississippi River is crossed, the ordinary rate from the Mississippi River crossing to the point of final destination. The rate to the Mississippi River crossing used for this purpose may be lower than would be applied to a shipment destined to the same Mississippi River point for local consumption, but it invariably bears a definite relation to the New York and Chicago rate.

Among the circumstances affecting the business of transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the Middle and Western States, none is more important than the existence of natural and artificial waterways as independent alternative means for moving commodities. Many shipments are sent by railway to Buffalo, Erie, Fairport, or Cleveland, and thence to Duluth, Gladstone, Milwaukee, Chicago, or some other western lake port for local consumption or trans-shipment to the points of final destination.

Traffic originating in the region which may roughly be described as bounded upon the west by the Rocky Mountains and upon the east by the Allegheny Mountains, and moving eastward for consumption in the States along the Atlantic seaboard, or for export, differs materially from that traversing the same railways in a westward direction. The great bulk of eastward-bound traffic is made up of a few commodities, principally grain and flour or other food products, the bulk and weight of which, in relation to their value, are much greater than those of the numerous small and comparatively valuable products of eastern and foreign factories which move westward. Consequently, it would not be useful to show rates for the eastern movement of as great

a variety of articles as those applicable to westward shipments.

Rates on eastern shipments from Chicago to New York are the basis upon which all rates applied to traffic crossing the line from Toronto to Huntington, in an eastwardly direction, are calculated, the adjustment being made in a manner similar to that adopted for west-bound shipments.

Although the average revenue from freight per ton per mile carried by all railroads shows a slight increase in 1900 as compared with the preceding year, it would not justify the deduction that the downward tendency of freight rates had been definitely checked. So many and such widely divergent factors influence the average yearly rates, which include all commodities and all railroads, that a small difference in the rates between any two consecutive years has substantially no value in determining the general trend of freight charges.

Perhaps the most notable fact established by the addition of data for the last three years is the great increase in the aggregate volume of traffic movement. In 1896 the average number of tons carried 1 mile per mile of road operated by all railroads was 523,832. The ton-miles per mile of line for 1900 is reported as 735,366, an increase in the density of freight traffic of over 40 per cent. in four years. The unprecedented industrial activity of the last two years has been enabled, through the adoption of cars of larger tonnage capacity and the employment of heavier locomotives, to produce this result.

### STATE-CONTROLLED EXPORT IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

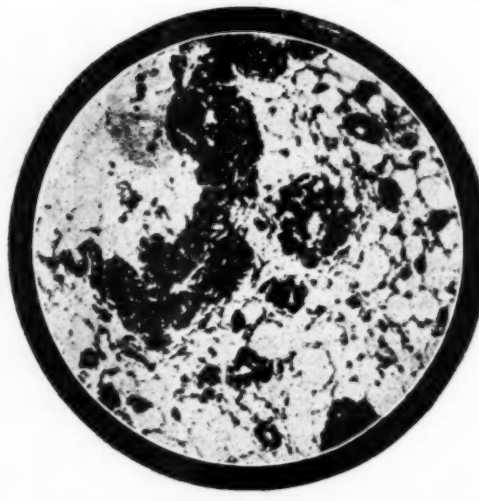
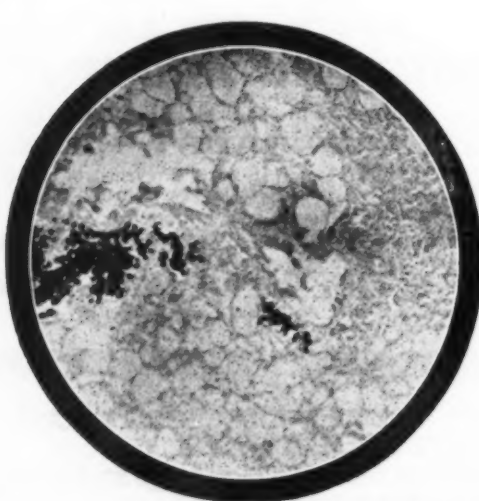
The Victorian Government has done much to assist producers in that State to reach the markets on the other side of the world. Indeed, the State actually organized and conducted the export trade on behalf of dairymen, farmers, and graziers. The operations of grading, freezing and packing are carried on in the extensive premises which were erect-

ed by the Melbourne City Council as a refrigerating depot in Flinders street, at the time when the dairying industry began to make rapid development, and which have been leased by the Government for £15,000 per annum. The depot, which is connected by rail with all the butter-producing centres in the State, has an insulated space equal to 500,000 cubic feet. Within the depot 1,000 tons of butter can be dealt with at the same time. There is storage capacity for 180,000 carcasses of mutton. In addition to the handling of 1,000 tons of butter during the process of freezing, 15,000 carcasses of lamb or mutton can also be treated, together with a large quantity of rabbits and poultry. The refrigerating appliances are, as would be expected, of the most approved character. Three Linde's and one Hercules refrigerating machines, with a capacity equal to 460 tons of ice per day, supply the freezing power.

When the product is received from the railway trucks, which are run through the building, it is, in the case of butter, milk, or cream, at once placed in the cold stores, and its temperature reduced to on an average about 35 degrees, none being permitted to be shipped above 42 degrees. When in the cold stores the butter is examined by the merchants' employes or agent, so as to get an idea of its quality before it is placed in the freezing chambers. This is done to obtain a record for their own information, irrespective of the Government classification or grading. The Government experts also at this time test the butter, and if up to the mark, brand it "approved for export." Should the quality be very inferior it is branded "pastry." Rabbits, poultry, eggs, etc., are also carefully graded and packed. To convey some idea of the great amount of work going on here it may be mentioned that on the day of our visit the perishable products in the depot ready for exportation were valued at £101,300, comprising butter chiefly, lambs, hares, poultry, eggs, cream, and preserved milk.

Mr. Robert Crowe, Government Dairy Expert, a courteous and more than ordinarily intelligent officer, is in charge of the depot. He inspects all produce before it is exported.

—Queenslander.



Cuts kindly lent us by the Department of Agriculture of the New Zealand Government

HIGHLY MAGNIFIED SECTION OF A PECULIAR DISEASE FOUND IN SOME DISTRICTS OF NEW ZEALAND SHEEP



## CONFORMATION OF CATTLE

(Continued from March 22.)

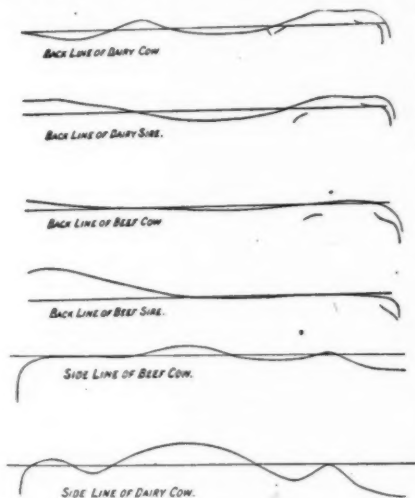
The sparseness of flesh desired in the dairy type and the flatness of the neck where it joins the shoulder make the neck vein very marked in this class of animals; so much so, in fact, that the shoulder seems to be abnormally prominent when compared with the beef type.

The neck of a dairy animal having a too low top line, too long, too thin, and lacks in depth would naturally belong to the kind of animal light in the hind quarters, lacking depth in the barrel, long in the leg, coarse in the head, and with a predisposition to various scrofulous diseases, especially tuberculosis. This type of neck should be avoided.

### GIRTHS

The girths show two well-defined wedges in the case of the dairy animal—one increasing in width from the withers downward, known as the heart girth, the other passing through the loin, being broad on top, with the apex in the region of the udder.

The girths of the beef animal, on the con-



trary, are characterized by greater smoothness and roundness of outline in accord with the special propensities of the type. A large girth at the navel is important, as it really measures the digestive, and hence the productive, capacity of either class. The navel, or umbilicus, of itself should evidence a strong foetal attachment, for the reason that its size in a measure indicates the degree of nourishment supplied the foetus in utero, and thus measures its native ability and strength of constitution. This point should never be overlooked, for it is safe to say that those who have never studied the question of maternity do not realize how seriously the ultimate development of the foetus may be affected through the interruption or temporary cessation of the flow of nutriment conveyed through the umbilicus. As a matter of observation, a strong umbilical attachment at birth is a pretty definite sign of a vigorous future growth.

### THE BACK

The comparative development sought in the back line of beef and dairy animals has been a subject of frequent discussion, and it is not unusual to find those who seek practically

the same characteristics in both types. Careful investigation makes this position untenable, and, in order to bring out the general conformation to be sought in the backs of these two types, this figure has been prepared. The back contours, regarded as characteristic, are compared with a straight line, to bring out the differences existing in the most emphatic manner. For example, in the back of the dairy cow the neck is depressed and ewe-shaped, the withers prominent, and the chine and middle piece slightly awayed. The hock points are on a line with the head, and the rump and pelvic region are considerably elevated. On the other hand, the back of the beef cow runs slightly, above the line until the withers are reached, just a shade below at the chine and slightly above it at the pelvic region, being comparatively straight.

The back line of the dairy sire is crested and elevated considerably above a straight line at the withers, while at the chine it is very considerably depressed, prominent, arched, and angular in the pelvic region and drooping at the tail head. The back line of the beef sire, of course, is also crested. It should be straight at the chine and from there to the setting on of the tail. The marked differences in this particular region should be given attention by the breeder, as they are well-defined features of the two types and have an important bearing on their adaptability for their respective spheres of service.

There is a marked difference in the degree of covering sought in the back of the beef and dairy types. The back in the beef class should be almost straight from the poll to the tail head, though slightly crested in front of the withers. It should be broad and level, and well covered with flesh which is soft and elastic to the touch. The backbone should be deeply covered at all points and should be well muscled in the region of the loin and pelvic arch. The well-sprung ribs and the fine covering of flesh are responsible for giving the back of the first-class beef animal that characteristic broadness, levelness and beautiful rotundity.

The comparative appearance of the back of a dairy cow as seen from the side and above is shown where the withers and vertebrae and the pelvic arch all stand out very markedly owing to the sparseness of flesh. The ribs springing out on the side of the vertebrae add to the apparent prominence of the backbone. At the same time there is not the rotundity in the spring of the dairy cow's ribs found in the beef animal, and the bareness of the covering, of course, makes the back seem narrower than it really is. Especially is this noticeable in the region of the withers and the loins. While the back of the dairy cow should have good handling qualities, in that the skin should be fine, soft and elastic, and the flesh firm, it is almost devoid of covering; but it should be remembered that the qualities shown by the type are due to the respective use and disposition made of the food rather than to the development of distinctive and abnormal features of conformation.

A lateral view would show the neck to be too long and thin. When this type of neck and back are associated in a beef animal, it

is generally safe to assume that he will be a poor and dainty feeder whose gain will be unsatisfactory.

### SIDE LINES

It has been said that if a straightedge were brought in contact with the shoulder point and rump of a good specimen of the beef breed that it would touch at every point. While the statement may be slightly exaggerated, its general correctness is shown in a study in side lines. The side line of the beef cow gradually bends in from the shoulder to where the neck joins the head. There is a very slight depression at the crops, and a little bulging in the region of the paunch; from the flank across the hind quarter the contour line coincides with the straight line, while the rump makes almost a right angle with the same line. The side line of a dairy cow, on the other hand, varies considerably from a straight line. On account of the thinness of the neck, the shoulder appears rather prominent. The sparseness through the region of the crops and the much greater relative development of the belly, the thinness of the flank, and the angularity of the thigh are responsible for the wide variations shown. Considering the sparseness desired in the type, however, these variations are not at all remarkable. Some surprise may be manifested at the greater development evidenced in the digestive organs of the dairy cow, but remembering her legitimate function of continually converting large quantities of coarse food into as refined and concentrated a product as milk this is not by any means an abnormal condition.

(To be continued.)

## PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1902.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, April 15, 1902, for furnishing for the Indian Service, beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea and other articles of subsistence; also for boots and shoes, groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., hardware, school and medical supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, May 13, 1902, for furnishing for the Indian Service, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York City; 235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill.; 815 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Leavenworth, St. Louis, St. Paul and San Francisco; the postmasters at Sioux City, Yankton, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, Wichita and Tucson. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

W. A. JONES,  
Commissioner.



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## OLEOMARGARINE DECISION

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made public the following letter:

Gentlemen: I have received your letter of the 5th instant, in which you request information as follows:

Can butterine be shipped by us from ———, ———, where we hold license, to various purchasers by freight or express C. O. D.?

In shipping by freight C. O. D. we bill the product to the ——— Packing Company, with memorandum on the B. L. to notify Mr. A., purchaser. We attach draft of B. L. and send it to the bank at Mr. A's town. He goes to the bank and pays the draft and gets B. L., and cannot get his goods without doing so. We could not put the words "Butterine for use of ———, owner, delivery to be made free of all liens, claims, and demands of consignor" on B. L., where it was shipped to our order or C. O. D.

Where goods are shipped to the consumer in our branch house car—that is, in a car that is consigned to our branch house at any point—the oleo in the car is way-billed separately, and on each bill is stamped the above clause. The branch house manager therefore has nothing to do with it. The consumer can go to the railroad with his B. L. and obtain the goods. I understand the clause above referred to is only to be used in such cases, but that it is not intended to be used on C. O. D. shipments. According to the former ruling, I understood that C. O. D. shipments were permissible, if our branch house manager or agent had nothing whatever to do with the shipment.

In reply, you are advised that under the ruling of this office contained in Circular No. 339, dated January 13, 1890, manufacturers were permitted to send out C. O. D. shipments without becoming liable as wholesale dealers at the point where collection was made and the goods delivered.

Owing to the decision of Judge Allen in the case of Judd O. Hartzell vs. United States (published in Treasury Decisions, Vol. 3, Case 2, under date of December 29, 1899), it became necessary to modify the former rulings of this office. The decision of the court in the case mentioned was to the effect that where a person, though not otherwise a dealer in oleomargarine, at the request of another orders original manufacturers' packages of oleomargarine and the manufacturer ships the packages to him and charges them to him and looks to him only for pay therefor, and he receives these packages and delivers them to the person at whose request he sent such orders, collecting of the latter the purchase money, he must be regarded as having bought the oleomargarine on his own account and as having sold it, and therefore must be regarded as a wholesale dealer in oleomargarine and required to pay special tax accordingly, even though he show that he acted solely for the accommodation of the person to whom the oleomargarine was delivered by him and that he derived no profit therefrom.

Pursuant to this decision of the court, this office on June 7, 1900, in a letter addressed to Messrs. Dudley & Michener, Washington, D. C., printed as Treasury decision 152, Vol. 3, set out the only plan by which manufacturers of oleomargarine are permitted to send out original packages for delivery and collection of purchase price through agents without becoming

liable as wholesale dealers at the points of delivery.

In the opinion of this office, a transaction such as described by you—that is, shipping manufacturers' packages of oleomargarine by freight billed to your company and to be delivered to the purchaser only upon payment for the same—creates liability as wholesale dealers in oleomargarine at every point where your company makes a sale and delivery in that manner.

There can be no doubt but that your company retains the full ownership and control of such packages until disposed of at the point of delivery, and the sale cannot be said to have been completed at the point of shipment, ———, where you hold special-tax stamp as wholesale dealer.

Section 3235, United States Revised Statutes, provides that—

The payment of the special tax imposed shall not exempt from additional special tax the person carrying on a trade or business in any other place than that stated in the collector's register.

On February 15, 1898, this office in a letter to Collector Grenner, at St. Louis, held that where all the orders are received by a manufacturer at his factory, and he there in each instance sells to the person ordering and sets apart for him at that place the packages ordered and makes entries accordingly in his books, and makes his bill against such person, these packages sent out marked for delivery to this person may be shipped with other packages (in like manner sold at the factory to other persons), and upon their arrival at their destination may be delivered to these various owners without involving the manufacturer or his agent to special-tax liability at the place of such delivery. These sales must be absolutely completed at the factory to the persons ordering.

The same conditions prevail in regard to sales and deliveries by wholesale dealers in oleomargarine.

Where original packages of oleomargarine are shipped to agents in exact conformity to the provisions of Treasury decision 152, and delivery is made as therein provided, the manufacturer or wholesale dealer making the sales does not incur liability to special tax as wholesale dealer at the place of delivery.

In case original packages of oleomargarine are consigned to your company at points other than the place where you hold the special-tax stamp as wholesale dealer or manufacturer for delivery to purchasers only upon the payment by them on delivery at such points, your company would be required to pay special tax as wholesale dealer at each such place of delivery.

J. W. YERKES, Commissioner.

### PHILIPPINE REGULATIONS

The United States Treasury Department has transmitted the following notice to collectors and other officers of customs:

The following regulations are prescribed under the act entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March 8,

1902, and published in Department Circular No. 22 of March 11, 1902.

The concluding proviso to section 2 provides:

That the rates of duty which are required hereby to be levied, collected, and paid upon products of the Philippine Archipelago coming into the United States shall be less any duty or taxes levied, collected, and paid thereon upon the shipment thereof from the Philippine Archipelago, as provided by the Act of the United States Philippine Commission referred to in section 1 of this Act, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. . . .

You will require under this provision a certificate of the chief officer of customs at the port of shipment, showing (1) the goods to be products of the Philippine Archipelago, and (2) the amount of the duty or tax collected in said archipelago and to be deducted in the United States in the assessment of duty.

The first and third paragraphs of section 6 are, respectively, as follows:

That all articles manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax and intended for shipment from the United States to the Philippine Islands, shall, when so shipped, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be exempt from internal-revenue tax, and shall not be charged with duty except the duty levied under this Act upon imports into the Philippine Islands.

That where materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the shipment of said articles to the Philippine Archipelago a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per centum of such duties, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Section 7 is as follows:

That merchandise in bonded warehouse or otherwise in the custody and control of the officers of the customs, upon which duties have been paid, shall be entitled, on shipment to the Philippine Islands within three years from the date of the original arrival, to a return of the duties paid less one per centum, and merchandise upon which duties have not been paid may be shipped without the payment of duties to the Philippine Islands within said period, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The word "shipped" is to be substituted for "exported" and "shipment" for "exportation" in all entries and withdrawals under these sections.

### SCARCITY OF CATTLE

Local butchers at Fort Wayne, Ind., look upon the end of Lent with more concern than they ever have before because of what appears to be the growing scarcity of beef cattle. Usually Lent is a distressing time for the butcher, but at this time it is his salvation from a business standpoint. There seems to be a famine in desirable fresh fish, also.

Subscribe for The National Provisioner.

**PROTEST COLD STORAGE BILL**

The League of American Sportsmen has sent the following notice to all the members in regard to the cold storage bill now under consideration at Albany:

"A bill has been introduced in the State Senate which aims to legalize the possession of game in cold storage all through the year. Every worker in the cause of game protection knows what this means. You know that if game dealers and cold storage men are allowed to possess game in close season they will sell it clandestinely and no power on earth can prevent them.

"The bill is numbered 367, and is entitled, 'An act to amend the forest, fish and game law by adding a section to be known as section 141.'

THIS is one of the most infamous and iniquitous measures introduced in Albany since this league was organized. It is inspired and backed by the Game Dealers' Association and by the cold storage houses in this city.

"We must kill it. To do this, we must act promptly, vigorously and in unison. We must show the lawmaking power at Albany that we are greater than the combined interests of this city, who are working to exterminate the game of the whole country.

"Let every league member, every sportsman, every nature lover in the state write his assemblyman and senator at once, stating in emphatic terms the injustice of this measure and demanding its defeat. Let there be no uncertain sound in your words. Give your lawmakers to understand that the friends of game protection will hold them responsible for their action on this bill, and that all decent sportsmen of the state require and expect the members of the Legislature who are not controlled by the game dealers and the cold storage men of New York City to kill this bill.

"I trust there may be such a showing of righteous indignation against this measure as has not been experienced by the members of the New York Legislature in ten years past.

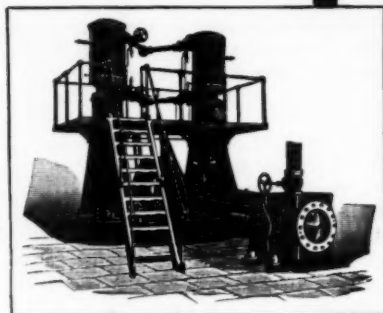
Yours truly,

G. O. SHIELDS, President.

**FRED W. WOLF CO. ORDERS**

Tennessee State Prison, Nashville, Tenn., 50-ton refrigerating plant and 5-ton ice-making plant, including brine piping for cold storage warehouse complete; Gilmer Light and Ice Co., Gilmer, Tex., 25-ton refrigerating machine and 10-ton ice-making plant; West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Covington, Va., 65-ton refrigerating plant for cooling water for use in their paper mills; Jacob

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Schuele Coatzacoalcos, Mex., 5-ton ice-making plant; Fresno Brewing Co., Fresno, Cal., 3,500 direct expansion piping and ammonia condensers complete; Sioux Falls Brewing and Malting Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; 3,600 direct expansion piping for new stock house; Binyon Storage Co., Waco, Tex., 5-ton ice-making plant; Evansville Brewing Co., Evansville, Ind., 4 sections of double-pipe pattern of ammonia condenser; E. Goldman & Co., for Columbus Brewing Co., Chicago 6,600 direct expansion piping and ammonia condensers for new brewery; Standard Brewing Co., Chicago, 12 sections of our double-pipe pattern ammonia condenser.

refrigerator car will be loaded in Chicago for Peoria via the Peoria division, and will be returned on Tuesdays and Fridays.

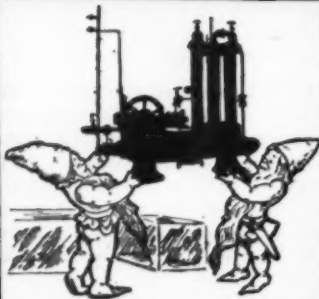
**YORK MFG. CO. ORDERS**

Pulaski, Tenn.—The Pulaski Ice and Packing Co. will erect a 10-ton ice-making plant. Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Clarendon Hotel will install a 10-ton refrigerating machine. Sacramento, Cal.—The Consumers Mutual Ice and Fuel Co. will erect a 25-ton ice-making plant. McHenry, Miss.—Leggett & Co. are erecting a new plant for making ice and have awarded the contract for a complete 4-ton plant. Sioux City, Iowa.—The Hanford Produce Co. has placed an order for a complete 100-ton refrigerating and brine-cooling outfit. Tucson, Ariz.—The National Refrigerator Co., of Colorado Springs, Colo., will erect an ice-making plant. They have awarded the contract for a complete 25-ton plant.

**REFRIGERATOR SERVICE**

The Chicago & Northwestern has inaugurated a refrigerator service between Peoria and Chicago. Each Monday and Thursday a

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# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

Richardson's Creamery, Crisfield, Md., was burned.

L. L. Hawes, Lawton, Ohio, will build an ice factory.

Local capitalists will erect an ice factory at Abbeville, S. C.

Gustav Speth, Augusta, Ga., will establish a cheese factory.

Hooper & Co., Newark, N. J., are erecting an ice-making plant.

Local capitalists will establish an ice factory at Cedar Falls, Md.

James Beattie, Fergus, Ontario, Can., will erect a cold storage plant.

Armour & Co. will erect a cold storage plant in San Francisco, Cal.

William F. Endress, Jamestown, N. Y., is erecting a cold storage plant.

The Empire Cheese Company, Cooperstown, N. Y., will erect a cold storage plant.

The Bell Ice Mfg. Company, Camden, N. J., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated.

The Chicago Building and Mfg. Company will erect a creamery at Yoakum, Tex.

A. Booth & Co., Chicago, Ill., will erect a wholesale oyster-house at Sioux City, Ia.

The Keene Dairy Association, Buena Vista, Wis., capital \$500, has been incorporated.

The Swannanoa Ice & Coal Co., Biltmore, N. C., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

The Rochester Brewing Company, Kansas City, Mo., will increase cold storage capacity.

E. J. Rose, G. H. Sipple and others are organizing a creamery company at Otsego, Mich.

The Van Alstyne Ice Factory, Van Alstyne, Tex., has increased capital from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The Grafeman Dairy Company, St. Louis, Mo., capital \$200,000, has been licensed in Illinois.

A. J. Rudell, 41 South Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich., will install a cold storage plant.

The Crystal Springs Ginning and Mfg. Company, Crystal Springs, Tenn., will erect an ice factory.

The Newnan Cold Storage and Meat Market Company, Newnan, Ga., capital \$7,000, has been organized.

The plant of the Middletown Co-operative Creamery Company, Middletown, N. Y., was damaged by fire.

Reeve Donaldson and W. Climie, Listowel, Ontario, Can., are interested in a proposed cold storage warehouse.

The Appleton Cold Storage and Produce Company, Appleton, Wis., has changed name to Pardee-Hawes Company.

The Spring Valley Sanitary Milk Company,

Lyons, Wis., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by Alexander Cook and others.

The Hygienic Milk and Cream Company, Kewanee, Ill., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by E. M. Vail, E. J. Ray and L. E. Nobiling.

The Maine Ice, Granite and Transportation Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$500,000, has been incorporated to conduct a cold storage business, etc.

## COLD STORAGE ON STEAMERS

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, was informed by Mr. Fisher that four steamers have been fitted up with cooling apparatus in the compartments used for carrying perishable products in conformity with the agreement with the Government of Canada. Other steamers are being fitted up in the same way for the trade of 1902. Since last year seven steamers have been fitted up with fans to produce a circulation of fresh air in the compartments in which perishable products are carried.—Canadian Grocer.

## AGAINST COLD STORAGE BILL

Throughout Long Island sportsmen are vigorously protesting against the passage of bill 367, which the Game Dealers' Association is endeavoring to pass at Albany. It provides that game may be possessed in close season by dealers and cold storage men. Sportsmen say that the passage of such a measure would be tantamount to allowing the sale of game at all seasons and assemblymen and senators in Albany are being urged to defeat the bill.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Excited Conditions—Sharply Advanced Prices and Marked Fervishness—Packers' Strong Control—Covering of "Shorts"—Outside Speculation Materially Enlarged—Improved Export Demands—Frequent Reactions Under Profit Taking**

The firm holding of the previous week was preliminary to sensitive conditions. It needed only the increased export demand for lard, which set in on Monday of this week, and which took up about 6,000 tierces, to throw the whole position decidedly in favor of packers. The market then began a turn upward, which proved somewhat exciting in character, while with the upward movement a few "shorts" became nervous and accelerated the rising tendency by covering. The market, moreover, offered opportunities for quick profits, and outsiders were attracted; there was, therefore, a larger speculative trading than in some time, and a more feverish look of affairs than most traders had counted upon as probable in near future developments. Profit taking was quick, and the pressure to realize brought about some reaction in the succeeding day (Tuesday's) trading, upon which day there was also liberal selling by packers. But on Wednesday the markets were again soaring, with at one time through the day fully 32c. per bbl. advance on pork and 15 points on lard, as compared with the day before; but before the close of the day there were sharp reactions from the best prices, as there set in active selling; the close, however, showed the improvement for the day as 22 to 25 for pork and 7 to 10 points for lard and ribs. On Thursday hogs were 5c. higher, and the products were further excited, with another advance as well in corn; pork opened 15 to 20c. higher, and lard and ribs 5 to 7 points up.

Unquestionably the radical rise in prices was as much of a surprise to the packers as to the general traders, and notwithstanding it has been a packers' market for some time, as controlled by them. The advance came about, however, very easily on the scare of outsiders to cover a few contracts, while there was substance to somewhat more confident conditions, if not to the sharply higher prices, in the export inquiry. Whatever confidence, however, the packers have had of strong markets, with determination to support them, because of statistical positions and the high cost of hogs, it was probably a little too soon for them, the tone of prices that developed this week; in some degree, at times, the market indeed went out of their hands by the force of outside speculative interest. The speculative situation now appears uppermost, and with that consideration naturally it is hard to gauge the probabilities of the near future. The corn position, which had been allowed to lapse to a bearish tendency, has also, at this writing, been gripped for better prices, and a substantial reaction in its market values has taken place. Indeed the latest reports concerning corn are that a good deal of outside money has been furnished to manipulate it, and on the belief that the supplies are short enough of the grain to favor higher prices, particularly as feeding of the grain must now be liberal, as the farmer can get more money from his hogs' supplies than by marketing the corn. The corn situation, of course, usually has a direct bearing upon the hog products. The outsiders are becoming more numerous as speculators over both the corn and hog products; with that development it is possible that the markets may be swung further so violently one way or the other that cash buyers will again become very conservative and, that the

outcome will again be as disadvantageous to statistical positions as was the period following the January deal. Nevertheless, in a speculative way it begins to look like a renewal of the excitement which prevailed through the fall months, and that the outsiders were again becoming liberally interested. It is possible that cash buyers may feel more interested if convinced of security of values. It is quite certain that the cash demands early in the week were encouraging, but that in the radical advance in prices which has taken place since, and the frequent reactions from them, that the cash buyers have become frightened and that there is now much less interest among them. It was an urgent demand from the continent early in the week for the products, in the necessity of filling in stocks, which latter had been of a moderate order; there was hope of its being prolonged, since the consumption in Germany, particularly, is reported as very good; but foreign buyers are now watching for a development that will point to settled conditions. It is the impression that ultimately the export business must be a large one, however, that it may halt temporarily because of uncertain surroundings. The requirements of fats in Europe are undoubtedly of a liberal order, on their for long time conservative buying, and they must at length be filled in with either pure lard or compounds. As the season advances and Europe has less of its home-grown products to depend upon, with its supplies of hogs by this time more closely used up than usual, more vitality to demands should come thence.

The hog receipts at the western packing centres have been of fair volume, but not excessive, while the prices for them have been advancing. There is the belief that the supplies of hogs will be steadily very fair for some time, barring the interruption as farmers get busy with their spring farm work. But the hog supplies do not as yet make a burdensome accumulation of the products. There seems to be enough stuff moving out steadily, either on demands or consignments, largely to Europe and the South, to keep the products well down in stocks at the West; it is doubtful if supplies in a general way at the West are any larger than last month, while of some of the leading commodities they are probably less than then.

The course of the provision market is stimulating some other commodities; compound lard is beginning to take more attention of buyers, and it is likely to be advanced in price; tallow, which had been easing up as making accumulations, is becoming steadier in price; cottonseed oil is steadily hardening in price, with more of an export demand and closely controlled supplies; oleo stearine is held about ¼c. higher.

In New York the pork market is higher, with some export demands; lard has more demand from the continent at the higher prices, but is quiet for England.

The city cutters have had livelier demands for bellies at ¼c. higher prices, and now ask a further advance of ¼c.; loose hams and shoulders are also doing better on the cost of hogs. There is more of an inquiry for supplies from Cuba, as well as an increased demand from the mining regions.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 1,934 bbls. pork, 14,346,364 lbs. lard, 11,451,760 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 3,604 bbls. pork; 12,026,532 lbs. lard, and 16,657,541 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—Continues favoring sellers, with increased home distributions and some little English demand; city extra India mess, tcs., \$19 to \$19.50; barreled family, \$13; packet, \$11.50; mess, \$10.

In New York sales for the week to present writing: 600 bbls. mess pork, at \$16 to \$17; 400 bbls. short, clear, same, at \$17.75 to \$21;

(Continued on page 29.)

# HIDES AND SKINS

## Weekly Review

### CHICAGO

Traffic has been rather more active, probably in consequence of concession in prices. Tanners are operating an older hide, and in these only to a sufficient extent to satisfy immediate necessities. Prices are on the downward trend.

**NATIVE STEERS**, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in moderate volume at 12c., while inferior offering have moved in a smaller way at a variety of prices, regulated by weight, quality and selection.

**BUTT BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, have moved at a variety of prices, ranging from 11 to 11 1-2c., according to date of salting, despite the fact that the supply is rather more than adequate to the demand, prices continue relatively prohibitive.

**COLORADO STEERS** are an indifferent factor and are not quotable at more than 10 3/4c. About 25,000 have moved at 11c. in connection with other hides, but this price could not be obtained for a straight selection of side-branded stock.

**NATIVE COWS** are very dull and nominally worth from 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c., according to date of salting. Operators in this class of hides have been compelled to resort to the country market, because of the disparity between packer offerings and harness-leather prices.

**TEXAS STEERS** have sold at a variety of prices, ranging all the way from 10 to 12 3/4c., according to weight, quality and selection. They have receded in price in the face of indifferent demands.

**BRANDED COWS** have moved to the number of about 15,000 at 9 1/4c., and are fairly well sustained at the price.

**NATIVE BULLS** have moved at different prices, figure being regulated by the usual condition, and varying from 9 1/4 to 10c.

**COUNTRY HIDES**.—The present market is characterized by scarcity, at least at outside points, which fact is naturally exerting a bracing influence over value. It has also had the further effect of causing tanners, who have been operating at outside points, to limit their operations to this market. While country conditions are sufficiently favorable in themselves to suggest the feasibility of advance, the very indifferent character of packer contemporary renders this hardly practicable. We quote:

**NO. 1 BUFFS**, 40 to 60 lbs., 7 3/4c., while 6 3/4c. is the price of the second selection; they are in small supply, which fact might have a greater influence were it not that most of the larger buyers are well supplied and in a condition to abstain from purchase for a considerable period.

**NO. 1 EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., have moved at 7 1/4c. in connection with seconds at a smaller price. This variety is sold ahead.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** range from 8 to 8 1/2c., according to conditions; this class of stock is in reasonably good demand.

**NO. 1 HEAVY COWS**, free of brands and grubs, have sold and are quotable at 8 1/2c. The principal operators have been harness-leather tanners.

**NATIVE BULLS** have moved in a small way at 7 1/4c. and 8c., and are receding in price in consequence, both of the inferior quality of the offerings and in sympathy with common conditions.

**NO. 1 CALF SKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., have moved to the number of 8,000; selected countries at 11 1/2c. The market is fairly well sold up.

**DEACONS** range from 62 1/2 to 82 1/2c.

**SLUNKS**—30c.

**HORSE HIDES** continue the subject of a good steady demand at \$3.15.

**SHEEP SKINS** are fairly well closed out, and some classes of stock are being held at a premium; the country market is in the same general condition. We quote: Green salted packer pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.30; green salted

country pelts, 85c. to \$1.15; green salted packer lambs, 90c. to \$1.10.

### BOSTON

The Boston situation is characterized by very much the same conditions as those which have prevailed for some time past. Tanners continue well supplied, and this fact, combined with the very inferior grade of present offerings, renders them impervious to purchase on almost any basis. New England continues in the same general condition as for some weeks past, and would command about 8c. at the outside. Calf skins are scarce, though the supply of sheep skins is at least fully adequate to the demand.

### PHILADELPHIA

Conditions are rather more favorable than they were last week, though it is generally supposed that the sales, which naturally indicate this condition, were effected at low prices. We quote: City steers, 9 3/4 to 10 1/4c.; country steers, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c.; city cows, 8 to 8 1/2c.; country cows, 7 1/2 to 8c.; bulls, 7 1/2 to 8c.

### NEW YORK

**GREEN SALTED HIDES**.—The situation is characterized by both the small take off and limited call. Prices are fairly sustained, and there is hardly likely to be any material change until the improvement in the quality of the offerings naturally causes an increase in price. We quote: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11 1/4c.; butt branded steers, 11 1/4c.; side branded steers, 11c.; bulls, 9 1/2; city cows, 8 3/4c.

### SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation has been rather more active, though prices have been sacrificed to volume. Operators have given the preference to old hides at consistent prices, though buyers have purchased nothing excepting for the satisfaction of immediate needs. The country market is steady, rather in consequence of a scarcity than because of any active demand. This paucity of outside supply has resulted in driving operators who depended on outside avenues into the local market. Boston operators are very conserva-

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tive buyers, as most of them are very well supplied and in a position to stay out of the market, which, considering the quality of the offerings and the relatively high prices demanded for them, offers but few attractions. While the Philadelphia call has improved, it has done so at the expense of prices. The New York market is well cleaned up, and offerings, though of a rather inferior quality, continue fairly sustained in price.

### HIDELETS

An explosion recently occurred at the tannery of Blanchard Bros. & Lane, Newark, N. J., in which, happily, no one was seriously hurt, despite the fact that two workmen were blown through the side of a frame building; this is indisputable evidence of the tough quality of Newark hide.

Julius Harburger, of the New York hide firm of Harburger & Stack, sailed on the Touraine last Thursday for a business tour of Europe.

A recently incorporated leather company, with headquarters in New York City, is the North American Leather Company, with a capital (listed) at \$250,000.

### PROVISIONS AND LARD

(Continued from page 28.)

300 bbls. city family, same, at \$17.50 to \$18.50; 500 tcs. western steam lard, on private terms (quoted at \$10.10); 550 tcs. city lard, at \$10.30 to \$10.50. (Compound lard, at 7 3/4 to 8c.); 4,000 loose city green bellies, at 8 1/2c.; 150 boxes pickled bellies, 14 to 16 lbs. aver., at 8 3/4c.; 60,000 lbs. same, loose, medium and light averages, at 8 1/2c., now 8 1/2c. bid and 8 3/4c. asked, and 8 3/4c. bid for boxed and 9c. asked; 4,500 loose pickled hams, at 9 1/2 to 10 1/4c.; 3,000 loose pickled shoulders, at 7 1/4 to 7 1/2c.; 50 boxes dry salted bellies, at 9 1/2c.; 2,000 tcs. western pickled hams, at 10 1/4 to 10 3/4c.; 2,000 loose city green hams, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4c.

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NEW BRIGHTON, Borough of Richmond, N. Y., U. S. A.

BRANCH OFFICES: 12 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., and Dunbar's Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, LONDON, E., ENGLAND.



## TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

### Weekly Review

**TALLOW.**—The market further suffered early in the week from the slow demands, and some accumulation of stocks, notwithstanding the lard product was then drifting upward; but afterwards became rather steadier at the decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c., that had been made, and because of continued bullishness in lard. It was a point that the tallow product was for the first time in many weeks showing supplies over the country that were being constantly added to because of late indifference over buying by the compound makers, as well as from a conservative feeling by the soap trade, which latter interest had previously filled in its more urgent wants. There had been a long period of prostrated business in the compound lard, and the soapmakers are not as yet getting their spring trading, while they had passed through a winter of exceptional dullness. Therefore the spurt look to the lard market failed of material influence upon tallow. But in a later period of the week there were signs of more interest over compound lard; indeed some of the compound makers are now doing a fairly good business in their products, and it looks as if the interest in tallow would enlarge. If this buying interest should hold the tallow market would come around to firmness; the question of its holding depends wholly upon the ability to maintain the recent developed firmness in lard. It is true that the hog packers are all interested in supporting prices of lard because of the cost of hogs, and that the feeling over the west is confident over the product; then, again, outside speculation in lard has become brisk. At the same time it looks to us as though there was a good deal of manipulation of the lard product, and which has been favored by a spurt export trading in it, and that its market prices may fluctuate so frequently that buyers in a general way of fats may not have confidence over extensive trading in manufactured goods. However, the last two or three days has shown that there is a good deal of outside money being furnished for speculation in corn, and the sentiment is likely to extend to hog products, by which there may be sensitive speculative conditions for some time and something like the fever that prevailed through the fall months, by which all associated products are likely to be affected. All of the eastern markets have had more tallow for sale. New York sold on Tuesday 100 hhds. city at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. to a local soap buyer, and later then in the day 200 hhds. more at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; this latter was taken by a western buyer, and it may be shipped; it was after the taking of the 200 hhds. that the tone here became steadier at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c., as the trading cleaned up the offerings for the week. City in tiers would bring  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. The weekly contract deliveries of 300 hhds. city will probably be made at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

There is no prospect of export demand.

England is paying a little more money than latterly for its River Plate supplies, yet it is getting them of a higher titre than our city-made, at essentially the same price; therefore its market may be called that much lower as against the prices here. There is no prospect of continental demand, for the near future at least. The London sale on Wednesday was cabled as "unchanged," with 750 casks offered and 175 casks sold.

City edible is a very scarce commodity, and has hardly determined value; but some out-of-town make is steadily coming along and sold in small lots at prices ranging from  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Country made is coming in a little more freely, and there is exhibited the fact that the melters are getting less attention for their goods from interior buyers in the interest of western and general out-of-town consumers. The complexion of affairs would, as implied, change on permanently awakened interest among buyers of manufactured goods, and which is among the possibilities in the event of well-supported lard prices. The soap trade here is taking the out-of-town tallow promptly at the slightly easier prices for the week, of which sales have been made of 300,000 lbs., in lots, at 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., as to quality, chiefly with  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. as outside.

The western markets were least shaken up in the late general tame tendency, and are now quite steadily held, with prime packers quoted at Chicago at  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c., with signs of demands increasing there, in harmony with improving other fat situations.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—Holders of the product gained a little confidence on the recent spurt lard market, and broadened views over prices a little, but demands have, as yet, failed to materialize to support the tone held. If the lard market should hold to a firm tone the compound makers would have more business and would, of course, take the stearine more freely. Already some of the compound makers are getting more of an inquiry for their products. The question over all associated fats will be determined by the developments over the lard market, the situation of which is now problematical, and notwithstanding concession of the fact that the hog packers should be interested in protecting strong prices for the fat because of the high cost of hogs and, moreover, that outside speculation in lard is stronger. It is not so much a question of prices, high or low, with consumers and distributors of fats, but only that they wish to feel that the markets are secure from radical changes. In New York  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. is now quoted, and 50,000 lbs. sold at that. At the west 1,000,000 lbs. brought  $9\frac{3}{4}$ c., closing 10c. asked.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Naturally works with the lard market, and it has been more difficult to buy, except at some improvements

in prices. At the same time the continent's business in refined lard is not brisk and wants of the stearine, therefore, are moderate. Choice quoted at 11c.

**GREASE.**—An easier tallow market early in the week upset the feeling a little over greases, and despite the fact of the recent better tendency of lard the situation is now firm. Stocks of nice grease are in few hands and not urgently offered; however that soap grades had been rather more in favor of buyers. "A" white quoted at 7 to  $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B" white, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; yellow, at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bone and house, at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Trading is now slack, notwithstanding late higher cost lard, because tallow and greases have as yet failed to respond to the lard position. Prices are protected more because of moderate stocks. Sales of 140,000 lbs. yellow at  $5\frac{3}{4}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c., and hard to get more than the inside price, and 25,000 lbs. white at  $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**LARD OIL.**—The pressers advanced prices on the recent advance in lard, but they find buyers very conservative over taking supplies; most of the business is in small lots on actual needs. Quoted at 80c.

**CORN OIL.**—Seems to be fairly well supported in value despite quieter conditions of tradings. The mills are fairly well sold ahead; most of the offerings are from second hands. Export interest over buying is conservative. Quoted at \$5.95 to \$6 for car lots, to \$6.25 for jobbing quantities.

### RAILROADS SUBMIT

Advices from Chicago say: Attorneys for the various railroads which it is sought to enjoin from secretly cutting rates held a conference and, it is said, agreed to make no fight against the action of the Government. This step was decided to be advisable, on the ground that a contest would be a practical admission that the transportation interests desired the injunctions dissolved in order that secret manipulation might be carried on. The first evidence of the effect of the injunction proceedings was the announcement by the roads operating east from Chicago of a reduction in the tariff rates on packing-house products, to become effective Tuesday.

### WAR AGAINST DIRTY DAIRIES

Oscar Klotter, the superintendent of the Cincinnati Bureau of Meat Inspection, has been temporarily transferred to the Department of Milk and Dairy Inspection of the Health Department. He will wage an active war on dirty dairies, and has received instructions to have all dairies sending milk into the city in a sanitary condition before the warm weather sets in.

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TALLOW SOAP MATERIALS GREASE

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**COTTONSEED OIL,  
OLIVE OIL FOODS.**

Correspondence Solicited.

## COTTONSEED OIL

### Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

#### Steadily Hardening Prices—Dull in Export Demands, Followed by Increasing Inquiry—Closely Controlled Supplies

The advancing tendency stopped temporarily at the close of last week. It was followed by renewed vitality. The moderate export call for supplies, which had been the basis for the improvement, in conjunction with some manipulation, was quiet in the previous week for Friday and Saturday. Upon the opening day of this week the demands still looked calm, but there was no doubt but that the people most interested in supporting strong prices of the oil had a good grip on the market, and that it was necessary for them only to make a few bids to keep alive the firmness over prices without getting sellers and, therefore, not getting any oil. There was upon that day a sharp advance in the pure lard market, and which tended to encourage any firm opinions that had been held over the oil. On Tuesday there was a slight reaction in the lard prices to a lower basis, but the oil position then was even stronger, as there were then signs that the exporters were coming in again. There was upon that day inquiries for moderate quantities of the oil from several points. Marseilles offered 42½¢. for prime yellow in New York for some small lots (generally, of course, it would not pay that price). Trieste paid 41¢. for prime yellow in New Orleans, and which equalled 42 or 42½¢. in New York, because of the cheaper freights here. The German markets had offers on small lots in New York of 41¢. for off-grade yellow and 42¢. for prime yellow. Rotterdam bid 41¢. for prime yellow. The New York market upon that day was 42½¢. for prime yellow, March delivery; 42½¢. bid and 43¢. asked for April delivery, and 43¢. would have been paid for May delivery. On Wednesday the moderate export demand continued, while there was a jump in the lard market, which enhanced the confidence over oil prices; the range of values for the day for the oil was slightly higher, while there was a disposition

on the part of the leading buyers to take up all offerings, with March and April delivery of prime yellow not obtainable under 42½¢. to 42¾¢., at which several thousands of barrels were bought, and the close was 43¢. asked. New Orleans was unwilling to sell; indeed had very little to offer, and quoted 41½¢. for prime yellow. On Thursday the market continued to harden, and it was impossible to buy any delivery of prime yellow under 43¢., while that price was declined for the later deliveries. Lard had further advanced, and there was marked confidence over all fats. Some of the foreign markets, indeed even Rotterdam, had paid up to 42½¢. for prime yellow in limited quantities. New Orleans practically declined to sell.

The entire situation looks much more encouraging. Some expectations that prices of the oil will be even higher in the near future are strengthened by the developments of the week. It looks like a steadily hardening market, rather than marked advances at any time. The fact that Europe is compelled to meet current prices bears out some views that the oil must be had there right along, even if in a more conservative way than in ordinary seasons. The reasoning is that even if Europe gets more various seed oils other than cotton oil for the year than had in the previous season that it has now much less cotton oil than then to fall back upon, and that it must add from this along to its supplies of seed oils by steady buying of cotton oil. All statistics show that peanuts have been received abroad more freely latterly than in the corresponding time last year, yet it is argued here and there that the supply of peanuts to Europe for this season are overestimated and that this alone must prove a factor for strength over cotton oil as the year advances. Perhaps in a general way the supplies of seed oils, other than cotton seed, in Europe for the season will not materially exceed those of last year; if this is the case it would follow that cottonseed oil must be had rather freely from this country; last year the importations of cotton oil had been much larger than this year up to the present time; they were then largely used up. It would not appear, however, that in any possible export business here in cotton oil that the surplus productions of this country could be used up. This, however, does not interfere with the belief that cotton oil will in the near future be more in the seller's favor, but only brings out the thought that before a new sea-

son opens there is a possibility of less secure conditions over values than at present. It is just as well to say, however, that there are opinions of a contrary order held concerning the market for a late period of the year. There are traders with the belief that there will be no difficulty in marketing enough of the production before the season closes to insure support of prices. However, over 180,000 bbls. less cotton oil has been shipped from this country to Europe than last year to this time. It is very doubtful, in our opinion, if any development of the markets for associated fats can give an export business in cotton oil for the entire season that will anywhere near approach that of the previous year, while from present appearances the home consumption of the oil will not be greater than that of last year. It is true that the business in compound lard is beginning to wake up from a long period of dulness, and because of the spury temper of the pure lard market this week, and that there is increasing consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers; but it is now nearly three months since there has been marked vitality to the compound business, while the moderate stocks of pure lard show that consumers' wants have been more largely filled in that period with the hog fat; also in the degree of checked consumption of the compounds that much diminished use of cotton oil is lost for the season, whatever increase of demand for the oil may show itself for the remainder of the year. It is highly improbable that the home consumption of cotton oil can exceed that of last year from March to September, as there was in last year an enormous business through that period. It is with the above considerations that the conclusion is forced that there will be a pretty good supply of oil here at the end of this season, and that whatever may take place meanwhile in a higher line of prices for the oil that there are likely to be disturbed conditions before a new season opens. The ability to carry any possible surplus oil over even the summer months is conceded by the general traders, and at the same time the conclusion is reached that as the oil is now well controlled the demands for it as they come along will be satisfied only as prices in sellers' favor.

It is not believed that much of the oil is being sold in Europe direct; the consumers there are seemingly disposed to protect their actual needs only, and display interest more over limited quantities, although, unquestionably, the fact that the markets in this country are well supported gives more confidence among the consumers in Europe. Both the soap and upper grades of cotton oil are required in the moderate display of buying interest abroad, yet edible oils are having most attention. The demands spread to the English

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Summer Yellow and WHITE "Miners" Oil,  
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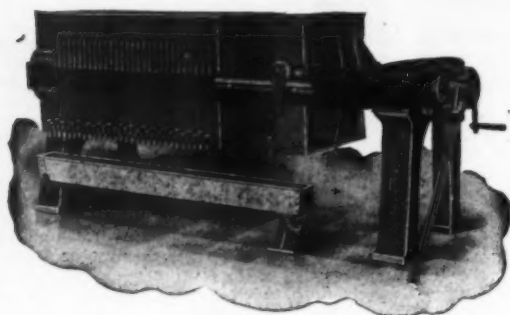
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For Perfect Filtration of Liquids,

For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

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### ELBERT & GARDNER

11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

*Exporters*

COTTON OIL,

CORN OIL,

TALLOW,

GREASES, Etc.

market, but which is not so sensitive as the condition here, and where the productions have been steadily bought up at essentially the prices of the previous week.

The pure lard market furnishes buoyant features this week; it is now easily under control of the packers, and by its upward movement has brought in a larger outside speculative contingent; it is easy to understand that if the "long" side gets sufficiently large that the product will be worked as usual to reactions; at the same time there is reason for good prices for lard, in the fact that exporters have been compelled to buy it more freely this week because of short supplies held in Europe; moreover, that the packers are interested in supporting its price because of high cost hogs; it is more largely a speculative market this week, however, and frequent changes in it are probable, despite the present strong shooting upward of prices, although, unquestionably, the developed tone is apt to give more life to trading in manufactured goods which absorb cotton oil for their makes. Moreover lard must receive some benefit from the announced outside money support of corn; outside speculators now have confidence over

corn, because the grain is used in a more liberal way for feeding, with the farmer finding it more profitable on the high prices for hogs and the outlook for the values of the swine. It rather looks now as if the general country speculation in foodstuffs which had quieted after the January deals was becoming of a highly significant character.

The tallow prices declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ c, early in the week, but immediately, with the advanced lard market, became steadier, although not higher, as because of the late dulness in the compound lard and soap trades there was an accumulation of tallow making over the country. The soap buyers at the West, as well as the compound makers there, are very little interested over cotton oil at its prices, while they are enabled to be indifferent from the fact of carrying fair supplies of the oil, particularly the compound makers, who have liberal accumulations of the oil and as markedly disappointed over the business in the compounds since the beginning of the year. However, there is every probability of the business in the compounds soon sharply reviving, on the outlook of the general positions for other fats.

The mills are more generally closing up in the Southeast, and fewer of the Valley mills are running; the next three or four weeks will show most of the mills closed, but many of them will reopen to take the surplus seed from planters' hands. There is now a very moderate supply of crude oil in the hands of the outside mills and business in it is necessarily limited; but the refineries are holding fair stocks of the oil and the general holdings of the oil by the large companies are remarkably liberal for this time of the year.

In New York outside of the moderate export business and the occasional buying of the leading company and one or two other traders there is little disposition to take hold; speculators are a little bewildered by the situation and the steady rising of prices, and refrain from investments.

The sales in New York for the week: 1,400 bbls. prime yellow, spot and March deliveries at  $42\frac{1}{4}$ c; 2,500 bbls. do., April delivery, at

$42\frac{3}{4}$ c; 4,250 bbls. do., March and April deliveries, at 43c; 1,500 bbls. do., May delivery, at 43c, now  $43\frac{1}{4}$ c asked; 1,000 bbls. butter oil at  $44@45$ c, chiefly at  $44\frac{1}{4}$ c; 400 bbls. white oil at  $44@45$ c; 600 bbls. winter yellow, in lots, at  $45@46$ c; 1,200 bbls. yellow at New Orleans, at 41c for prime, now  $41\frac{1}{2}$ c quoted, and 40c for good off yellow. At the mills sales of 30 tanks crude at  $35@35\frac{1}{4}$ c in the Southeast and the Valley; 6 tanks do. at  $35\frac{1}{2}$ c, closing with 35c bid and  $35\frac{1}{2}@36$ c asked, and 10 tanks do., in Texas, at  $33\frac{1}{2}$ c.

#### COTTONSEED NOTES

The Progressive Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company, Brookhaven, Miss., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated.

The Greene County Oil Company, Union Point, Ga., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by R. F. Bryan, J. W. Griffin and C. A. Moore.

Buck & Pratt, 27 William street, New York, are adding cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer factory to plant at Huntsville, Ala.

It is reported that the Southern Cotton Oil Company will erect a mill at Andalusia, Fla.

Procter & Gamble will erect mills at Macon, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark.

The Texas Cotton Products Company, principal office, New York, capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated to manufacture and refine cottonseed oil, etc.

Fox Henderson and others, of Troy, Ala., are organizing an oil mill and fertilizer company.

The Smithville Oil Mill Company, Smithville, Tex., has declared a dividend of 25 per cent.

An oil mill company with \$40,000 capital has been organized at Houma, La.

The mill of the Victoria Cotton Oil Co., Victoria, Tex., will be rebuilt and enlarged.



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# The American Engineering Company

SPRINGFIELD, O., U. S. A.

Gas and Gasoline Engines

Attrition Mills

Crushers and Pulverizers



The Luling Oil Mill, Luling, Tex., has closed for the season.

The Highland Park Mill Co., Rock Hill, S. C., will erect a 50-ton mill.

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has continued very active during the past week with large transactions at gradually advancing prices. There has been a fair export demand and several lots have been sold to Europe, although the individual orders have not been very large. Most of the sales made have been for prompt shipment, which seems to show that stocks are about exhausted in Europe and that the oil is needed there at once. As there are no orders coming in for forward shipment this would also indicate that even though the foreigners have to pay our prices for their present needs, they have not much faith in the future of the market. The advance in lard has naturally influenced the sentiment here considerably, but this has also been the only effect it has had, as compound lard makers seem to be pretty well supplied with cottonseed oil and are not in the market as buyers of any large quantities. It would, however, not surprise us very much if the recent advance in lard should soon stimulate the buying of compound lard again, and this would then, no doubt, be felt very much, specially on the better grades of cottonseed oil, as whatever oil is being made at present is of an inferior quality and hardly suitable for compound lard making. The soap trade has not bought much during the week; the dullness in the tallow and grease markets account for this. We expect Europe to continue its hand to mouth policy, buying goods only when they are needed urgently, but a fair steady trade ought to follow from now on with the other side. We can, however, hardly expect Europe to take at the prevailing high prices anything like the quantity they took in former years. We look for a steady to strong market for next week.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 43c. sales; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 43c. sales; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 43c. bid and 43 1-2c. asked; prime summer white cottonseed oil,

44 1-2c. bid and 45 1-2c. asked; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 44c. bid and 45c. asked. Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 24s. 1-2d. bid. Crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 35c. bid and 36c. asked. New Orleans market 40c. for off-oil and 41 1-2c. for prime oil, with none offering. Corn oil is unchanged at 5.95 to 6c.

#### TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

There has been some improvement in the movement of prime crude during the past week, and sales have been made—for prompt and early April shipment—at 33 cents to 33 1-2 cents.

The stocks of prime crude, held by the mills, are being gradually reduced, and while there has been no general selling of round lots, there has been a continuous selling of lots of from one to three tanks, and under this hardly noticeable movement, the stock of Texas oil unsold has decreased to a quantity hard to estimate, but certainly very small for this time of the year.

Meal and cake are scarce and in good demand at \$25.25 to \$25.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

Linters are firm at 2 1-4 cents to 2 1-2 cents, mill run, f. o. b. cars at mill.

#### OIL AND FOOD TESTS

The Minnesota dairy and food commission has just completed the analysis of a large number of samples of linseed oil. Out of 100 samples 89 were found to come up to the legal requirements. The department says that

retailers are reasonably safe in buying from Minnesota manufacturers. Tests of jams and jellies show that a number of brands do not conform to the state requirements. Unless the jams and jellies are made of pure fruits and granulated sugars they must be labeled "Mixed and Adulterated." This rule, however, is disregarded by many outside jobbers, it is said.

#### DANISH PACKING

Denmark exports \$15,000,000 worth of hams and bacon to England. This trade is a recent development. There are 25 co-operative slaughterhouses in Denmark. They kill 750,000 hogs annually for export; also about 23,000 head of cattle. These co-operative slaughterhouses and bacon-curing concerns are composed of 56,000 persons.

### ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

#### EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow  
and Greases.

## Cottonseed Oil Machinery

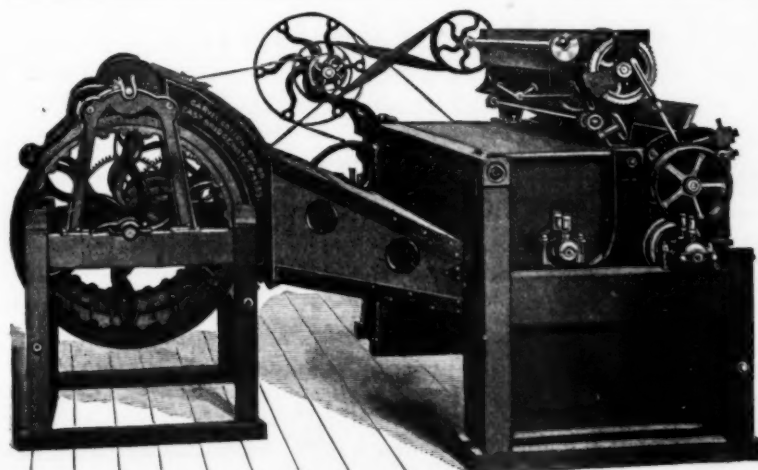
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## 1902 Carver Linter

With Patent Automatic Feeders and Condenser

95 Per Cent. of the Oil Mills Use Carver Machinery

We make cottonseed linters with feeders and condensers.

" " hullers with ring oilers.

" " feeders.

" " linter and gin saw filers.

" " " gummers.

" " knife grinders.

" " gins with feeders, condensers and elevators.

Carver Cotton Gin Co.,

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS., U. S. A.

# RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## RED HOT AFTER BOB VEAL

The "bob" veal inspectors have been busy in New York city this week. They seized several carcasses at West Washington Market this week. To date the State Agricultural Department has seized 60,000 pounds of "bobs." It is condemned and goes to the garbage works at Barren Island.

## BUTCHER WANTS HIS SUNDAY REST

Marketman Charles Grismer, of 104 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and who has branch stores at 40 Fifth avenue, 204 Fifth avenue, 173 Park avenue, and 438 De Kalb avenue, in a letter on "Sunday Closing," says:

Dear Sir: "I notice your editorial on the Butchers' Sunday Closing Bill, March 21.

"I want to say in reply to same that I claim it is very unjust for you to expect a boss or a journeyman butcher to work seven days per week.

"I have been in this business the past twenty-five years, ten of which I was a journeyman and fifteen a boss butcher. Have been compelled to work every Sunday during that time until September 1, 1901.

"I am positive you have never had any experience in my line of business. If you had, you would never advocate the opening of meat markets on Sunday. To my knowledge there is no line of business which compels a man to work as hard or devote as many hours to his trade as we do. You possibly do not know that we are compelled to labor fourteen hours Saturday, which makes eighty-eight hours per week.

"After reading this letter I hope to read an editorial in your paper advocating the closing of meat markets on Sunday. I want a day of rest, and also want my men to have it. The closing of markets on Sunday was advocated by the Retail Butchers' Association, which is 23,000 strong in the State of New York. It had the sanction of Hon. Gov. Odell, all the Senators, all the Assemblymen, excepting two.

"I have been a subscriber of your valuable paper the past four years.

"Trusting you will give this your attention and publish same in Sunday's edition."

CHARLES GRISMER,  
104 Fulton street.

Brooklyn, March 21, 1902.

## THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS' CLOSING BILL

Assemblyman Adler's bill to repeal the butchers' Sunday closing bill was defeated in the Senate Thursday night and killed. It would have been killed by a bigger majority than it was had the father of the original repeal bill limited its operation to June, July, August and September—the hot months. The butchers may now have their day of rest if the officers of the law will do their duty.

## SHOPS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

John Reynold's market, at Oneida street, Fulton, N. Y., had a blaze a few days ago, but it was "outened."

P. M. Chappel's market was burned out at Batavia, N. Y., last week. Insurance, \$2,100. The market is at 17 Jackson street.

A receiver has been appointed for the bankrupt market of C. S. Cloud, at Columbus, O. Charles M. Rogers is the referee in the case.

van Ray's market, at Mitchell, Ind., was gutted by fire some days ago. No insurance. Formal order in bankruptcy has been granted in the market petition of Eugene Harrington at Auburn, N. Y. The first meeting of creditors will be held on April 11.

## ROHE & BROTHER'S NEW PLANT

Rohe & Brother now have their specifications in for their new packing house at 527-531 West 36th street. The plans have been filed by Architects Werner and Windolph. The estimated cost of this new plant will be \$60,000. The location is alongside of the firm's present packing house and will be 75x90 feet. Rohe & Brother recently sold their property at 264 West 33d street to the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, and the new plant is both an enlargement and to provide a new home for the concern's general offices and the business which will be moved soon.

## GROWL AT HIGH BEEF

The East Side Retail Butchers' Association of New York city, had a meeting at Terrace Garden Monday night, and protested against the present high price of meats. High carcass beef is a sore subject all the way round. The packers are kicking at the state of things that makes Texas steers fetch 7c. and over and prime beeves a way up.

## A Successful Young Hustler

John N. Forbes, of 461 to 465 West 14th street, the well known and popular manufacturer and wholesale dealer in paper bags, twine and skewers, owes his remarkable success to his energy, strict personal attention to business, and to his well known integrity. Mr. Forbes' proud boast is that he has never disappointed a customer, and he has been thoroughly honest in all his transactions. A reputation of this kind is difficult to acquire, but when once acquired it lasts. Mr. Forbes and his shrewd manager, Robert T. Cooke, are particularly well and favorably known to the trade. Between them they manage to secure orders where other paper dealers only get the icy stare and the cold, meaning, "No, we're all filled up."

Once a butcher gives Mr. Forbes or Mr. Cooke an order he knows that it will be properly filled, promptly delivered with prices right, weight right and everything else right. Mr. Forbes is one of the youngest men in the business, but he has demonstrated to everybody's entire satisfaction that youth is no drawback, and that a pleasant smile outdraws a sour face.

It will pay butchers, provision men, grocers and fish dealers to see Mr. Forbes before ordering elsewhere. One trial will serve for a test. The most careful purchaser will find that Mr. Forbes' eight years' experience has taught him the business from A to Z, and that he sells one order as a traveller for another one from that customer and his friends.

## GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

A. Lester Heyer, the big packer at West 39th street, is right. He does not believe in a "dirty joke" even at a stag dinner.

Frank Matlidge is back from the West. He had a nice time and was asked about the medal he won at the recent beefsteak dinner at the plant of the United Dressed Beef Co.

A "Kosher" butcher has a grievance. While he was buying something else some one "swapped babies" on him—mixed up his "Kosher" sausages with "traiffa" ones. He threw the "mixtry" aside and the trickster took the lot.

John Piening, the "Butcher Boy" champion wrestler, is throwing champions into the past. He has offered big Jenkins everything but the falls themselves to get him onto the mat.

Charlie Weisbecker's store looked more like an Easter Elysium of plants and roses than a meat and produce mart last week. But selling flowers seems to be taking on the department store idea and C. W. is an association member.

Steve Conway, the general superintendent of Armour & Co., Chicago, after spending the week in New York City, left for the West via Philadelphia.

Morris Walsh, the butcher at 8 Jackson St., will spend no more \$100 per day perfecting a horse racing system. He had the \$1,000 welchers up Tuesday but, being a principal with them at "beating the game" was thrown out of court. Stick to meat. It has enough troubles without grafting on outside ones.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, March 26, 1902: Beef, 12,875 pounds; veal, 11,464 pounds; lamb, 420 pounds; mutton, 2,400 pounds; pork, 35 pounds; total, 27,194 pounds.

Sol. Sayles has his own court troubles over in Newark, N. J. They grow out of his old business affairs and have no connection with Sayles, Zahn & Co.

Dressed beef prices are up higher and they will rise some more. The reasons back of the present rise of good stuff will make it higher.

Herman Mandel, the butcher at 25 Avenue D, was up at the Essex Market Court on Monday for selling meat on Sunday. Held.

Cable Address,  
"Rabbits, Liverpool"

A. B. C. Code,  
4th Edition.  
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

## ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT  
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

## A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER  
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues. Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

No Connection With Any Other House



## MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Finch, E., 1672 1st ave., to F. Muench.       | \$950 |
| Folk, H. & Y., 226 Rivington, to L. Fleischer | 500   |
| Goldstein, J., 17 Norfolk, to S. Goldstein    | 140   |

#### Bills of Sale.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Chodos, L., 17 Norfolk, to J. Goldstein | 150 |
| Stern, B., 1604 Park ave., to M. Stern  | 100 |
| Wenk, M., 779 10th ave., to D. Melcher  | 500 |

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Brianto, S., Troy ave., to F. Hamburger (cows)                    | 125 |
| Hess, G., 362 Crescent, to A. Seifert.                            | 125 |
| McKransky, R., Hegeman and Williams ave., to E. Rothschild (cows) | 750 |

#### Bills of Sale.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Schmid, W., 267 3d ave., to J. Bruckner | 75  |
| Benjes, C. W., 662 Fulton, to M. Dorman | 150 |

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

#### MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Berke, B., 254 Broome, to Lenn Bros. & Walhen    | 172   |
| Schecht, W., 178 Ave B., to I. Goldberg          | 550   |
| Toennies, A., 35 Bowery, to A. E. Batt & Co.     | 400   |
| Friedman, S., 738 Lexington ave., to H. Heilmann | 1,200 |
| Levinson, F., 214 Canal, to N. Shepis.           | 700   |
| Moenk, Wm., 194 Hudson, to F. Gerhartz           | 400   |
| Wimmer, A., 167 W. 23d, to A. Nocha.             | 1,300 |
| Williams, N. P., 116 South, to J. W. Gelfman     | 50    |

#### Bills of Sale.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Brokaw, S. T., 63 Vesey, to R. H. Moir                         | 2,250 |
| Brooks, A., Webster ave., to J. F. Cockerill                   | 200   |
| Erensaft, B., 99 Hester, to Friedman & Vire                    | 300   |
| Jantzen, H., 332 E. 52d, to F. Siemann                         | 300   |
| Kallman, Hy., 360 Canal, to Hattie Kallman                     | 600   |
| Lo Tempio, Lo Bello & Milazzo, 195 Elizabeth, to V. & G. Alesi | 550   |
| Last, K., 266 Stanton, to H. Eder                              | 300   |
| Marquardt, F., 342 9th ave., to A. Dryer                       | 6,500 |
| Rigoglioso, A., 246 Elizabeth, to C. Difrexo                   | 710   |
| Schultz, L., 176 Christopher, to J. Muller                     | 1,050 |
| Tutone, P., 193 Elizabeth, to E. Spina                         | 800   |
| Weisberg, M., 1586 Park ave., to A. & J. Fetroth               | 630   |

#### BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Burlein, J. W., 203 Ralph ave., to F. W. Schottler       | 1,400 |
| Heinsohn, C. J., 352 Hamburg ave., to C. Angelbeck       | 1,000 |
| Hollenbeck, L., 1378 Broadway, to A. M. Klotzbach        | 500   |
| Monticolo, F. P., 1700 Fulton, to A. Monticolo           | 400   |
| Rudnick, F., & B. Zuckerman, 326 Stone ave., to A. Wolff | 92    |
| Hurley & Dean, 4822 Ave N., to E. R. Biehler             | 433   |

#### Bills of Sale.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Borsman, R. D., 301 Graham ave., to J. Reis            | nom.  |
| Harney, M. E., 1075 5th ave., to C. Olsen              | 200   |
| Nann, W. H., 166 Degraw, to G. D. Kathmeyer            | nom.  |
| Schierenbeck, C., 109 Nostrand ave., to J. W. Stallman | 1,000 |
| Wingee, C., 540 Central ave., to K. A. Wingee          | 500   |

## BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—E. E. Lynch, Bethel; meat market; burned out. B. McGurk, Hartford; meat market; sold out. H. C. Hart, Plainville; fish market; if interested inquire at office. James W. Buckley, Hartford; meats, etc.; R. E. mtge, \$9,000. John J. McLaughlin, Hartford; meats, etc.; petition in bankruptcy. O. F. Cardinal, Waterbury; meats, etc.; R. E. mtge, \$8,700.

ILLINOIS.—Alexander Rich, Jerseyville; meat; Oliver T. Ruyle, successor. Paul Nitschke, Jerseyville; meat; chattel mortgage, \$1,000 (cattle).

INDIANA.—Hudson Bros., Brazil; meat; discontinued. Jos. Weaver, South Whitney; meats, etc.; sold out.

MAINE.—O. B. Wiggins, Auburn; provisions, etc.; sold out. Harris & Johnson, Brunswick; retail provisions; assigned. Chas. M. Plummer, Cherryfield; provisions; closed out. P. J. Michaud, Fort Kent; meats; succeeded by P. J. Michaud & Co. Chas. Riggs, Milford; butcher; sold; R. E. mortgage \$2,000. Edward F. Watson, Sanford; fish; voluntary bankruptcy.

MASSACHUSETTS.—E. R. Wilkins, Lynn; provisions, etc.; assigned. Lena D. Foster, Boston; fish; wife of Jeremiah; filed certificate, etc. M. A. Goldsmith, Boston; provisions; wife of F. W.; filed certificate, etc. P. O'Rourke, Boston; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$200; discharged. Frank W. Wadleigh, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$307; C. J. Lawson, Gloucester; fish; petition in bankruptcy. Rachael Goldberg, Malden; provisions; R. E. mortgage, \$350.

MICHIGAN.—Thos. J. Collins, Detroit; meats, etc.; will be succeeded April 1 by Geo. Kidd. Wm. E. Sears, Lansing; meats; bill of sale, \$400. Geo. Carrier, Marine City; meats, etc.; 4 chattel mortgages, \$721.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—George L. Newton, Amherst; provisions; sold out; B. F. McNamee & Co.

NEW JERSEY.—David G. Applegate; butcher; burned out. E. Rug, Trenton; meats; dead. John Krolper, Jersey City; meats; chattel mortgage, \$148.

NEW YORK STATE.—Mrs. Jos. Jursick, Rockland Lake; meats; sold out. J. J. Shea, Schenectady; meats; succeeded by Flinn & Company.

OHIO.—Krause Bros., Mansfield; provisions; sold out. Chas. F. Blanck, Toledo; meats, etc.; sold out. Carl H. Metzgar, Zanesville; meats; sold out to James Frick. A. C. Russi, Zanesville; meats; chattel mortgage, \$800.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Geo. F. Von Kolnitz & Son, Charleston; provisions; H. G. Von Kolnitz dead.

WISCONSIN.—F. A. Krueger, Madison; meats; judgment, \$140.

## BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

William G. Freudenberg, the butcher at 211 North avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., died last week of gastric fever at the age of 27.

George B. Miller, the well-known butcher of 2953 Massachusetts avenue, Cincinnati, O., had a severe fall on March 5 and died from its effects last week.

W. W. Magee, Sr., the meat dealer on Cadillac Square, Detroit, Mich., was killed by a street car Wednesday of last week. He was the father of Alderman Magee.

J. A. Thornton, a prominent butcher of Harriman, Tenn., was gored to death a few days ago by a vicious bull. The animal broke his victim's neck in the onslaught.

Henry Haller, for forty years a prosperous butcher in the Thirteenth Ward, Cincinnati, O., is dead. He died at his home, 1813 Bremen street.

Marketman Frank North, of Elwood, Ind., committed suicide by shooting some days ago.

Charles Overstreet, the Redfern, Ia., butcher, killed himself with a shotgun Wednesday of last week at Adel. Ill health the cause. Age, 38 years.

## BENCHMEN'S ASSOCIATION PREPARES TO ENFORCE SUNDAY CLOSING

The new Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of this county met at 210 Market street yesterday afternoon, with President George Putscher presiding. Thirty new members were enrolled, and the membership now consists of 235 benchmen.

Several members of the Hudson County Benchmen's Association spoke, urging the men here to press their demand for Sunday closing of butcher shops until the desired end was accomplished. Among the speakers were Messrs. Rowman, Kennedy, Donnellan, Purcell and Delancy, of the Hudson county organization.

One of the Freggens Brothers, well-known butchers, was present, and said he favored closing on Sundays. His remarks were applauded.

It was decided to prepare a petition at the next meeting which will be held April 6, to circulate among the boss butchers and obtain their signatures favoring Sunday closing. If by June 1 most of the butchers do not sign, the association will start to fight the matter in court. Bosses will be arrested under the vice and morality act of 1888, providing a fine of \$2 for every piece of meat sold on Sunday.

The officers of the association are: President, George Putscher; Vice-President, Charles Wise; Financial Secretary, Charles Brand; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Chaneyville; Treasurer, Gustave Hein; Sergeant-at-Arms, James T. Matthews.



\$1000<sup>00</sup> IN  
= GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

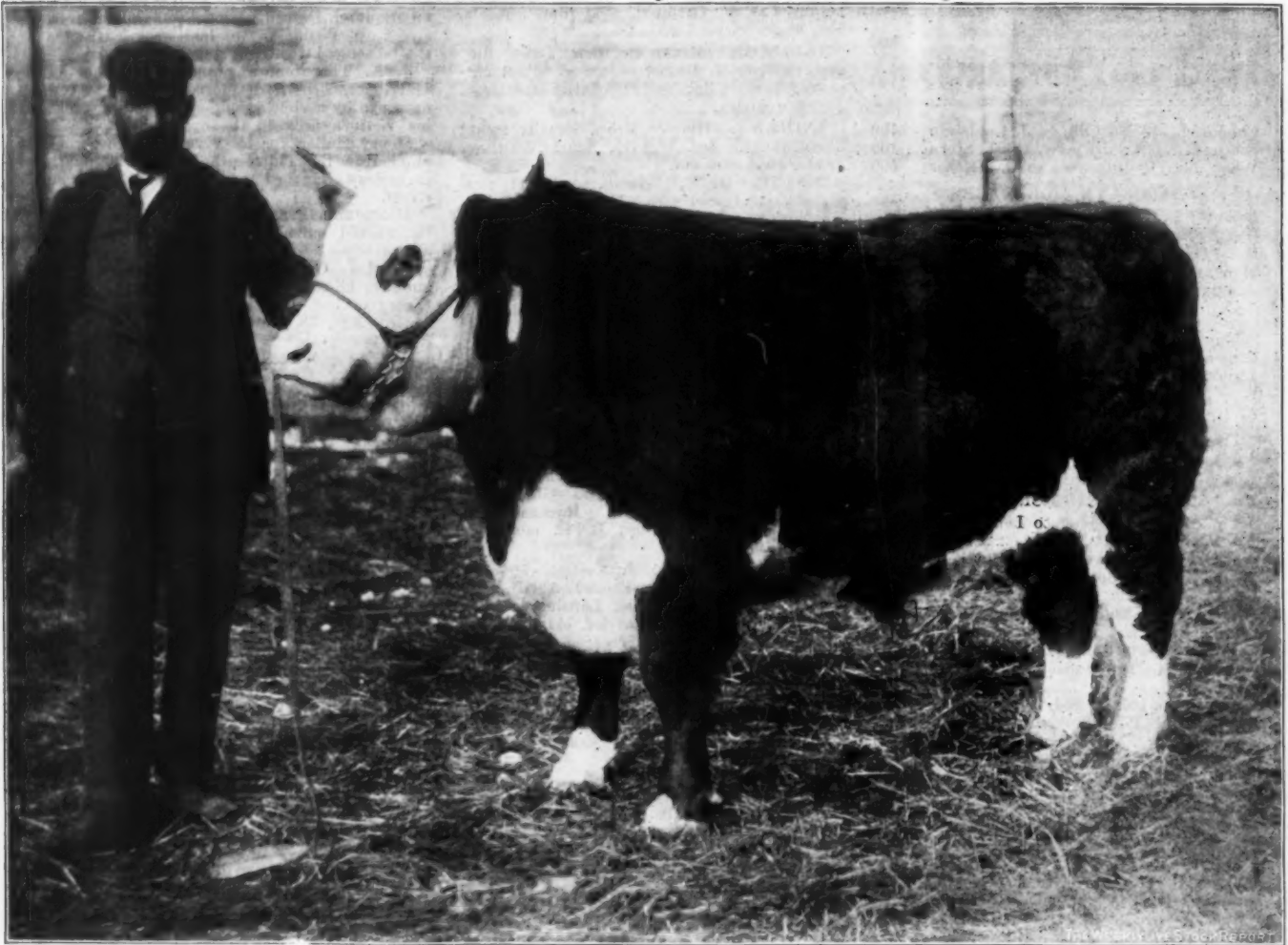
In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers beware of fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.



**WOODS PRINCIPAL "ON THE HOOF"**

(This cut by courtesy of Messrs. Clay, Robinson &amp; Co., Chicago.)

This great steer was the Grand Champion beef animal at the International Livestock Exposition held at Chicago last December. He was the finest specimen of the famous "Woods" Herefords, owned by George P. Henry, of Goodenow, Ill. The "Woods Principal" was bred and exhibited by Mr. Henry. He was fed by Manager John Letham and sold by Clay, Robinson & Co., of Chicago, to Swenson Bros., of New York, at 50c. per pound, as he stood in his hoofs. His weight being 1,645 lbs., the price paid for this fine live beef was \$822.50.

**NEW SHOPS**

John Pfister has reopened his meat market at Cornil, Ill.

A. Howe, the Chemainus butcher, will open a meat market in the new town of Crofton, B. C.

Albert S. & Tyrus P. Kilmer has opened a provision store at Reading, Pa. The firm name is Kilmer Bros.

A. A. Taylor of Argenta, has opened a butcher shop at Baring Cross, Ark.

H. C. Parker has opened a meat store between E. 33d and E. 34th streets, Portland, Ore.

B. W. Emery will open a large meat market in Gresham, Ore.

W. C. Kuhn, of Dubois, Pa., opens a meat market in the Clingan Building, Struthers, Ohio.

The City Hall Committee, of Birmingham, Ala., has decided to have a fresh meat market on the Fourth avenue at the City Hall.

**BUSINESS CHANGES**

L. R. Eder has bought the meat department of E. E. Gibbs' meat and grocery business at Canastota, N. Y.

Andrew Wyckoff succeeds Frank Naylor in the butcher business at Hopewell, N. J.

A. W. Bowersox has taken over his son's market business at Middleburgh, Pa.

A. C. Russi will run the market of the dissolved meat firm of Frick & Russi at Zanesville, Ohio.

M. J. Erown has bought H. B. Rennie's, Malone, N. Y., meat market.

Roland A. Stanton enlarged his market at 12 South street, Auburn, N. Y., when he moved it recently.

The "Mirror" market at 6th avenue, Des Moines, Ia., owned by Regent Hast, has been bought by D. Custer.

A. H. Gadberry has bought W. H. Shears meat market at Danville, Ky.

Emery Welker has sold his market at Bryan, Ohio, to Melbern parties who will take it over about May 1.

L. H. Harbauer has bought out the butcher shop partnership of Harbauer & Grapsky, at Pemberville, O.

THESE IS ONLY ONE

# PRESERVATIVE

IN USE SINCE 1877

GET THE GENUINE.

PERSONS DESIRE FOR

**PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS.**

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

**C:** FOR CURING AND CORNING.

**B:** FOR BOLOGNAS, FRANKFURTERS, ETC.

**A:** FOR FRESH MEATS, PORK SAUSAGE, POULTRY.

**AB EXTRA:** FOR SUMMER & SMOKED SAUSAGE.

**XXX:** FOR CHOPPED MEATS, CUTS ETC.

**TRIPE:** KEEPS FRESH AND PICKLED TRIPE.

INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

## THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

**NEW YORK.**  
41-43 WARREN ST.

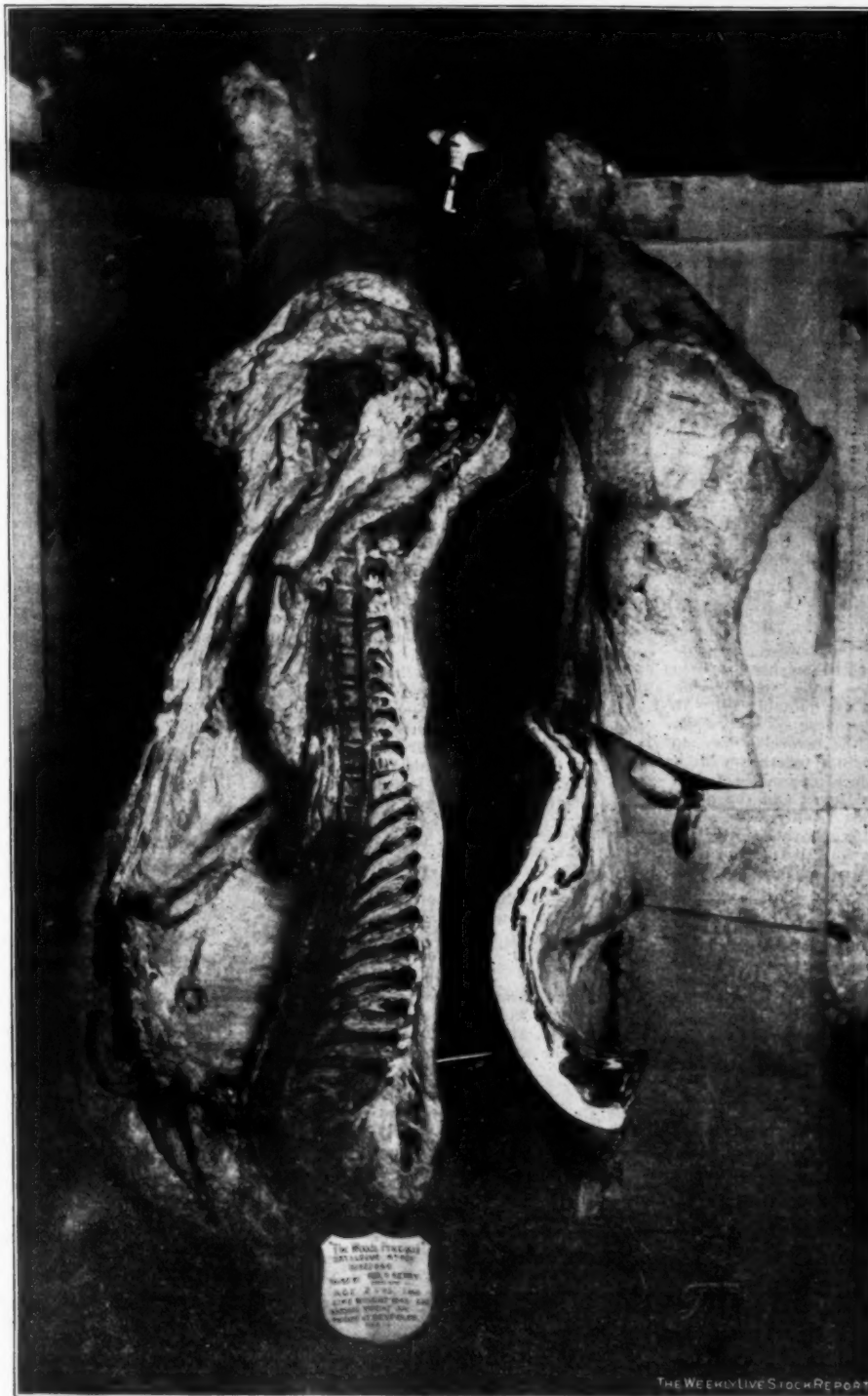
**CHICAGO.**  
183 ILLINOIS ST.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**  
779 MISSION ST.

**WOODS PRINCIPAL "ON THE HOOKS"**

(Cut by courtesy of Messrs. Clay, Robinson &amp; Co., Chicago.)

The above cut shows "Woods Principal" turned into beef. The importance of this beef steer as a beef model is shown in the following data as to his live and dressed weight. With a live weight of 1,645 lbs. he dressed 1,102 lbs. of carcass beef, or 66.99—



practically 70—per cent. of his weight on the hoof. He showed only 5.78 per cent. of fat and 6.20 per cent. of hide. That would make his carcass meat worth 75c. per lb. "on the hook" and a porterhouse steak worth \$2.50 per pound and the under cut of the porterhouse about \$10 per pound. Such Christmas beef is high, but there are those who must have it.

## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were 27,000; last week, 21,000; same week last year, 30,000. The increased supply stimulated values, all classes showing an advance for week of 20 to 30 cents and 20 cents higher than at same time last year. Native beefs are quoted at 5.00 to 6.25; cows and heifers, 3.50 to 6.50; stockers and feeders, 3.00 to 5.10; Texas and Indian steers, 4.70 to 6.30.

Hog receipts for the week were 35,000; last week, 37,000; same week last year, 74,000. This has been a week of steadily increasing values. The advance this week was 40 to 60 cents with light weights making the greatest gain. Heavies are quoted at 6.80 to 6.95; packers', 6.50 to 6.85; lights, 6.30 to 6.75; pigs, 6.00 to 6.50.

Sheep receipts for the week were 10,000; last week, 13,000; same week last year, 27,000. Arrivals were mostly fed lambs that show an advance of 25 cents for week. Other grades were in equal demand and show same ratio of advance. First spring lambs of the season sold for from 11.00 to 15.00 per hundred; native fed lambs, 6.50 to 6.80; western lambs, 6.50 to 6.75; western wethers, 5.40 to 5.70; yearlings, 5.90 to 6.25; ewes, 4.75 to 5.25; Texas clipped sheep, 4.50 to 5.10; stockers and feeders, 3.00 to 5.25.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

|                      | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|----------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Armour .....         | 4,300   | 9,400 | 3,800  |
| Fowler .....         | 600     | 5,200 | 300    |
| Schwartzschild ..... | 2,200   | 3,900 | 1,900  |
| Swift .....          | 2,000   | 7,000 | 2,100  |
| Cudahy .....         | 2,500   | 7,900 | 1,400  |
| Ruddy .....          | 400     | ..... | 200    |
| Small butchers ..... | 300     | 200   | 200    |

### OMAHA

**CATTLE.**—The fat cattle market has been active all week, prices have steadily advanced and most grades are quotably fully 15 to 25c. higher than the close of last week. Moderate supplies and the favorable turn to reports from eastern points together with a vigorous demand from local dressed beef men have all been in sellers' favor and the offerings have changed hands readily every day. Good fat cows and heifers have been in active request and strong, but the medium and common grades have been indifferent sellers, prices showing a 15 to 25c. decline for the week. Veal, calves, bulls, stags, etc., have sold freely at full last week's quotations. There has been a good demand and a strong market all week for desirable stockers and feeders, but the medium and common kinds have been neglected and lower throughout. They are selling fully a quarter lower than a week ago.

**HOGS.**—Supplies have not been quite as large as last week, but the quality of the offerings has been better as a rule and weight heavier. The general trend of values has been higher for the week, averaging up 15 to 20c. better to-day than on last Saturday. The demand from packers appears to be as urgent as ever and the heavy and butcher-weight grades still command a good premium. On account of the smaller proportions of light and light mixed hogs the spread in values has narrowed down considerably, and it is very inferior stuff that sells under \$6. Local prices have been well up to the Chicago average right along, and for this reason Western Iowa continues to contribute freely, the hogs from that section as a rule bring better than the Nebraska product. There has been a good healthy tone to the trade all week.

**SHEEP.**—Supplies have been liberal this week, but fell somewhat short of a year ago. The demand all week has been of the most vigorous character, and prices have had a strong upward tendency. Values in general are all of 15 to 20c. higher than a week ago for decent killing grades both muttons and lambs. Feeder sheep and lambs continue in very active request and firm.

### ST. JOSEPH

Last week's run of cattle reached light proportions, while the general demand was of the most urgent kind. Long-fed beefs were an exception, but a string were good enough to reach 6.90. The big end of the offerings were of medium to fairly good character, selling from 5.85 to 6.30. Low-priced steers were scarce. The week closed up with light and handy weight steers showing an advance of 15 to 25c., with heavy beefs advancing mostly 10c. and selling with more freedom than of late. The supply of fat cows and heifers continued under the wants of the buyers and prices gained 15 to 25c. for anything at all decent, but canners were discriminated against. Stockers and feeders were kept well cleaned up all week long and the good grades went up 10 to 15c., but plainish kinds showed no gain and the close was weaker on these offerings.

Receipts of hogs were again of liberal proportion and the demand proved strong from all the packers. The quality was the best of the season, with a good percentage of prime heavies being included, and weights continued to increase. While values had a downward trend early in the week there was a reaction for the better toward the close and values ruled higher for the week. Today (Tuesday) prices ranged from 6.15 to 6.65, with the bulk of sales at 6.30 to 6.60.

Arrivals in the sheep department were among the big ones of the market—19,301—but the demand was strong enough on each day to make trading active and quick clearances on each day. Prices had an upward tendency the greater part of the week, finishing with lambs and sheep of good quality 25 to 30c. higher and the common to medium kinds 10 to 15c. to the better. The great majority of the arrivals were Colorado lambs, with a light quota of wethers and ewes being included. Western and native stock were in insignificant supply. Near the close of the week the bulk of lambs sold from 6.50 to 6.65, with yearlings from 5.75 to 5.85 and a top at 6.00. Wethers went mainly at 5.50 and ewes from 4.75 to 4.85, with a top of 5.00.

### ST. LOUIS

The receipts during the week ending March 26 were as follows: 16,489 cattle, 27,923 hogs and 8,344 sheep, against 10,907 cattle, 23,260 hogs and 6,453 sheep received the previous week.

**CATTLE.**—Scant receipts, good demand and strong values of current note, the highest prices on record being realized for some prize Texas steers. In fact, there was an improvement in prices on all desirable stock.

**HOGS.**—Though receipts were only light to moderate, this week there was a better proportion of good heavy hogs included than for some time heretofore, while demand continued active throughout and values ruled strong.

**SHEEP.**—Strong and firm, with good demand throughout the week.

### PROVISION MARKET

The receipts during the week ending March 26 were: Hams, 459,800 lbs.; meat, 4,946,700 lbs.; lard, 1,130,800 lbs., and 170 bbls. pork.

Strong and steady on boxed meats, which were in good demand. Pork unchanged. Lard and green hams firmer.

**PORK.**—F. o. b. in a jobbing way; standard (1901 make) at \$15.20; new at \$16.20.

**LARD.**—Choice steam on East Side closed nominally at 9.22 1-2c., kettle rendered selling at 9 7-8c. mainly to 10c.—latter in a small way.

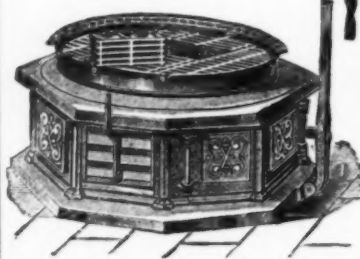
**TALLOW.**—Country in light offering and firm; No. 1 run at 6 1-2c.; No. 2 do, at 5 1-4@ 5 1-2c.; cake at 6 5-8c. Packers' prime to choice, 6 7-8c. to 7 1-8c.

**OLEO-STEARINE.**—Held at 9 3-4c.

**HIDES.**—Unchanged; selling fairly.

### RAISING SHEEP FOR MUTTON

The demand for good mutton is constantly increasing, and the production of prime mutton for American and European markets is rapidly becoming a permanently established industry of vast proportions in the United States. As an aid to all persons engaged in this feature of American agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 96, entitled "Raising Sheep for Mutton." The bulletin, submitted for publication by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was prepared by Prof. Charles F. Curtiss, director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and says that rich lands and abundant feeds are well suited to the economical production of superior mutton, and it has been clearly demonstrated that mutton sheep, properly selected, can grow a large part, if not all, of the wool demanded for American manufacturing. Notwithstanding the apparent contraction of flocks, the sheep industry has been established on a more permanent and lasting basis. This has been done by making mutton the primary consideration and wool incidental, instead of the reverse, as has generally been the case heretofore. The results of a number of investigations conducted at the experiment stations which shed new light on the problems of sheep feeding are given. Among these are cost of producing mutton, relative cost of producing mutton and beef, food consumed per 1,000 pounds of live weight, and advantages of finishing at an early age. Other topics discussed are: Lambs preferred in the markets, method of cutting mutton, range lamb feeding, the value of improved blood, what constitutes a good sheep, and essentials of a good fleece. The bulletin contains 18 illustrations, and is for free distribution.



### The Glenmore Base FOR VERTICAL BOILERS Sizes from 12 inches to 15 1/2 inches high

With rocking and dumping gates.  
All parts adjustable. Coal  
cannot fall through or clinkers  
become wedged.

**P. J. CONROY,**  
Seventy-fifth and Island Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



# CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING.

| Receipts—                   | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs.  | Sheep. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Wednesday, March 19. 19,088 | 711     | 30,215  | 12,098 |        |
| Thursday, March 20. 8,885   | 880     | 35,359  | 15,243 |        |
| Friday, March 21. 2,414     | 362     | 30,172  | 5,268  |        |
| Saturday, March 22. 169     | 71      | 18,323  | 623    |        |
| Monday, March 24. 24,583    | 670     | 46,247  | 18,033 |        |
| Tuesday, March 25. 5,593    | 3,679   | 27,531  | 12,545 |        |
| Wednesday, March 26. 19,000 | 700     | 41,000  | 18,000 |        |
| Shipments—                  |         |         |        |        |
| Wednesday, March 19. 3,806  | 9       | 8,903   | 1,439  |        |
| Thursday, March 20. 4,363   | 17      | 9,120   | 4,032  |        |
| Friday, March 21. 2,488     | 78      | 8,738   | 1,358  |        |
| Saturday, March 22. 226     | 4       | 5,649   |        |        |
| Monday, March 24. 3,701     | 12      | 12,780  | 2,115  |        |
| Tuesday, March 25. 1,922    | 260     | 6,761   | 3,974  |        |
| Wednesday, March 26. 4,000  | 50      | 7,000   | 3,000  |        |

## Range of Cattle Values

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.     | \$6.40 @ 7.00 |
| Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. | 5.75 @ 6.50   |
| Fair to medium shipping ex. steers        | 5.50 @ 6.00   |
| Plain to common beef steers               | 4.75 @ 5.50   |
| Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.      | 4.50 @ 4.75   |
| Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.  | 4.25 @ 5.00   |
| Fair to medium feeders                    | 4.00 @ 4.50   |
| Plain to fair light stockers              | 3.50 @ 4.25   |
| Bulls, good to choice                     | 4.25 @ 5.00   |
| Bulls, common to medium                   | 3.50 @ 4.25   |
| Good fat cows and heifers                 | 5.00 @ 5.75   |
| Good cutting and fair beef cows           | 3.50 @ 4.50   |
| Common to good culling cows               | 2.25 @ 2.75   |
| Veal, calves, common to fancy             | 5.50 @ 6.25   |
| Corn fed western steers                   | 5.50 @ 6.75   |
| Fed Texas steers                          | 3.00 @ 6.00   |
| Texas cows, bulls and plain steers        | 3.00 @ 4.00   |

## Range of Hog Values

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Extra prime heavy                  | \$6.50 @ 6.72 |
| Selected medium and heavy butchers | 6.45 @ 6.60   |
| Good to choice heavy packing       | 6.35 @ 6.50   |
| Fair to good heavy packing         | 6.20 @ 6.35   |
| Good to choice heavy mixed         | 6.30 @ 6.50   |
| Good to choice light mixed         | 6.25 @ 6.45   |
| Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.    | 5.75 @ 6.00   |
| Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.               | 5.00 @ 5.75   |
| Rough, stags and throwouts         | 4.00 @ 5.50   |

## Range of Sheep Values

|                                     |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Export muttons, sheep and yearlings | \$5.24 @ 5.50 |
| Good to choice native wethers       | 5.25 @ 5.55   |
| Medium to choice mixed natives      | 4.75 @ 5.00   |
| Good to prime western muttons       | 5.25 @ 5.50   |
| Fair to choice fat ewes             | 4.50 @ 5.00   |
| Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders | 4.00 @ 4.25   |
| Culls, bucks and tail end lots      | 3.00 @ 4.00   |
| Plain to choice yearling feeders    | 4.00 @ 4.50   |
| Native lambs, poor to fair          | 5.50 @ 6.30   |
| Native lambs, good to fancy         | 6.30 @ 6.90   |
| Spring Lambs, good to fancy         | 8.00 @ 10.00  |

## Packers' Purchases Last Week

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Armour & Co.            | 42,300  |
| Anglo-American          | 16,300  |
| Boyd & Lunham           | 7,900   |
| Continental Packing Co. | 12,000  |
| T. J. Lipton & Co.      | 8,900   |
| G. H. Hammond & Co.     | 5,600   |
| Nelson Morris & Co.     | 7,800   |
| Swift & Company         | 33,200  |
| S. & S.                 | 6,000   |
| City butchers           | 10,500  |
| Total                   | 150,400 |

## General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

**HOGS.**—The receipts of hogs continue liberal and the quality the best of the season. The supply of hogs this year breaks all records for the same season a year ago, but the demand, both consumptive and speculative, continues to keep pace with the supply, and prices for provisions this week reached nearly the high point of the season. The hog market is still about 50 cents below the high point, but with a continuation of the present shipping demand and a further advance in

the provision market it will not take a great while to advance prices still further, especially during the month of April, when farmers will be busy putting in the largest acreage that has ever been planted in this country. We do not look for any more than a seasonable reduction, however, in supplies, but still believe that the available supply of hogs for the balance of the season is about normal. The stocks of provisions show some reduction, but are still fairly liberal. As we have stated a good many times, the provisions are in very strong hands and largely controlled by the packers themselves. They, however, cost high prices, and it now looks as though the packers were determined to dispose of them at satisfactory figures, even if they have to carry the deal through the summer season. Under such conditions it is difficult to offer a correct opinion regarding the future, and we therefore advise our readers to watch the situation carefully and not overplay themselves in any department of the business at these prices. Bulk of hogs are selling at 6.40 to 6.75 in the Chicago market.

**CATTLE.**—Cattle receipts also continue large and are only fair quality. The demand is strong and prices continue to advance moderately. A large share of the advance this month has been on the common and good grades, so that the range in prices is not so wide. All kinds of butcher stock is selling at about the highest prices of the season. There is no change in the outlook, as the general situation seems to be favorable throughout.

**SHEEP.**—The packers and other sheep buyers are realizing more fully each week the fact that the available supply of fat sheep for the next three or four months is comparatively small, and we have been able to sell sheep and yearlings at the high point of the season during this week, clipped sheep selling as high as 5.75 and clipped yearlings as high as 6.10. The strictly choice lambs are in good demand at 6.60 to 6.90, but this class are not very plentiful. Colorado lambs are about one-half marketed with three months to market the balance, and with practically no other source of supply at the river markets, and with the season for best demand ahead of us, we look for still higher prices during the near future.

## PROVISION LETTERS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazerus & Co.)

The market is again higher on sweet pickled and green meats with a good trade at the advance.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

Green hams, 10 to 12 av., nom., 9 7-8; do, 12 to 14 lbs. av., nom., 9 7-8; do, 14 to 16 lbs. av., nom., 9 7-8; do, 18 to 20 lbs. av., nom., 10 1-8. Green picnics, 5 to 6 lbs. av., nom., 7 1-8; do, 6 to 8 lbs. av., nom., 7; do, 8 to 10 lbs. av., nom., 7. Green New York shoulders, 10 to 12 lbs. av., nom., 7 1-4. Green skinned hams, 18 to 20 lbs. av., nom., 11 1-4. Green clear bellies, 6 to 8 lbs. av., nom., 9 3-4; do, 8 to 10 lbs. av., nom., 9 3-4; do, 10 to 12 lbs. av., nom., 9 1-2.

## CLEANING AND PREPARING BRISTLES FOR MARKET

The cleaning and preparing of bristles form a not inconsiderable object of German industry. During 1901 the amount of bristles imported by Germany was 3,044 metric tons valued at 17 9-10 million marks; most of these came from Russia (70 per cent.) and China (13 3-10 per cent.).

In the same year Germany exported 1,650 tons of bristles, having a value of 17 1-3 million marks, which nearly equals the value of the almost double amount of bristles imported by her, showing the profit derived by handling and preparing this article. Of the total German exports in bristles—20.6 per cent. went to France; 19 1-2 per cent. to the United States; England taking 24.7 per cent., was the largest customer. As we are the greatest pork producers, we should naturally be also the largest exporter of bristles.

SIMON W. HANAUER,  
U. S. Dept'y Consul-General.

## SMALL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE

The scarcity of fat cattle is growing more apparent in the West each day as the spring season approaches. There were fewer cattle for sale this week in proportion to the receipts than any week since January 1. Shippers from all directions claim there are few more to come. Salesmen are becoming bullish again, and generally advise feeders to hold back for a week in the belief that prices will advance materially by that time. Prices went up 10c. to 15c. this week on choice dressed beef steers and are 50c. to 75c. higher than they were a year ago. Meal fed cattle in the quarantine division are very high, and 75c. to \$1 above ruling prices a year ago. An unusually strong demand prevails for light and handy-weight cows. It is quite likely that prices will go still higher for all grades of cattle, as there are by no means enough now coming in to fill all the orders.

## QUEENSLAND CATTLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter written from Maritzburg in Natal, by Mr. C. J. Booker, to Mr. P. R. Gordon, in which he states that the trip of the cattle-ship Kadina was a successful one, and that the heifers for the Natal Government arrived safely, and are still at Durban, being inoculated against the numerous diseases to which cattle are subject in that country. The heifers are to be distributed in tens throughout Natal, and Mr. Booker says that if they survive the summer they will be a grand advertisement for Queensland immune cattle

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## SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO.

BRIGHTWOOD  
MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

there. It appears that Queensland cattle have been imported to that colony for some time back from Australia, but outside of the tick influence, and the dealers who have handled them have stated that they were "salted," that is, immune to tick fever, although they had never been in contact with tick, nor inoculated. Immediately on coming in contact with the ticks in Natal they died off. This has rendered it a matter of great difficulty to convince buyers there that any Queensland cattle are immune. Mr. Booker states that if these cattle prove immune the demand for Queensland cattle will be unlimited.—Queenslander.

#### HAMMOND'S CHICAGO PLANT

Formal title to the new site for the Hammond Packing Company's big plant in the Chicago stock yards has passed to the G. H. Hammond Company by conveyance from the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company for \$125,000. The tract conveyed is twelve acres, between Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, Center avenue and Morgan street, and is vacant at present. To the west of it, across Center avenue, are the plants of Hydeny & Sons, John Cudahy, Winterbotham, and Jones & Stiles. The buildings, on which work will begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will cost about \$2,500,000. The plant will probably be in operation by the end of this year, giving employment to about 1,500 men.

#### ARMY CONTRACT

Another large order for supplying the United States Army in the Philippines with provisions has been given to Chicago packers by Major C. R. Krauthoff, chief purchasing commissary officer of the Department of the Lakes. The supplies will be shipped to San Francisco by two special trains of refrigerator cars and there reloaded on Government transports. Specifications of the contract provide that the subsistence stores be delivered in Manila before May 20, and include: 35,016 cans of corned beef, 60,016 cans of roast beef, 4,008 cans of corned beef hash, 5,040 cans of chipped beef, 5,016 cans of Vienna sausage, 350,000 pounds of bacon in crates, and 110,000 pounds of bacon in cans.

#### MAY CLOSE FACTORY

The Pennsylvania dairy and food commission has decided to proceed under the injunction clause against the Holland Butterine Co., for the purpose of having the courts issue a permanent injunction against the company manufacturing butterine. Recently the commission purchased an original package of oleo at the company's warehouse. Alderman John Groetzinger had some doubts in the case, because the package had not left the manufacturer's hands before it was secured by the State. Pending a decision and settlement this, under the law, gives the state the power to ask for an injunction which shall be made permanent if conviction results.

An appeal was taken by the Holland Butterine Company from the decision of Alderman John Groetzinger in fining the company for violating the law relative to the sale of alleged adulterated butter. The company attacks the act under which the suit was entered.

# THE MARKETS

## CHICAGO

### Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—                |        |        |        |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                     | Open.  | High.  | Low.   | Close. |
| May                                 | 9.45   | 9.50   | 9.45   | 9.50   |
| July                                | 9.57½  | 9.62½  | 9.55   | 9.50   |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)— |        |        |        |        |
| May                                 | 8.55   | 8.60   | 8.55   | 8.57½  |
| July                                | 8.65   | 8.72½  | 8.65   | 8.70   |
| PORK—Per barrel—                    |        |        |        |        |
| May                                 | 15.57½ | 15.67½ | 15.52½ | 15.67½ |
| July                                | 15.75  | 15.82½ | 15.72½ | 15.80  |

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—                |       |       |       |        |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                     | Open. | High. | Low.  | Close. |
| May                                 | 9.47½ | 9.70  | 9.47½ | 9.70   |
| July                                | 9.57½ | 9.80  | 9.57½ | 9.80   |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)— |       |       |       |        |
| May                                 | 8.57½ | 8.80  | 8.57½ | 8.77½  |
| July                                | 8.67½ | 8.90  | 8.67½ | 8.90   |
| PORK—Per barrel—                    |       |       |       |        |
| May                                 | 15.50 | 16.00 | 15.50 | 16.95  |
| July                                | 15.65 | 16.15 | 15.65 | 16.10  |

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—                |        |       |        |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
|                                     | Open.  | High. | Low.   | Close. |
| May                                 | 9.65   | 9.70  | 9.60   | 9.62½  |
| July                                | 9.75   | 9.80  | 9.70   | 9.72½  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)— |        |       |        |        |
| May                                 | 8.75   | 8.80  | 8.72½  | 8.72½  |
| July                                | 8.85   | 8.90  | 8.82½  | 8.82½  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)— |        |       |        |        |
| May                                 | 15.90  | 16.05 | 15.90  | 15.92½ |
| July                                | 16.02½ | 16.25 | 16.02½ | 16.07½ |

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—                |       |       |       |        |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                     | Open. | High. | Low.  | Close. |
| May                                 | 9.62½ | 9.77½ | 9.62½ | 9.70   |
| July                                | 9.72½ | 9.87½ | 9.72½ | 9.82½  |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)— |       |       |       |        |
| May                                 | 8.75  | 8.87½ | 8.75  | 8.82½  |
| July                                | 8.82½ | 8.97½ | 8.82½ | 8.92½  |
| PORK—Per barrel—                    |       |       |       |        |
| May                                 | 15.95 | 16.30 | 15.95 | 16.15  |
| July                                | 16.05 | 16.45 | 16.05 | 16.30  |

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—                |       |       |       |        |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                     | Open. | High. | Low.  | Close. |
| May                                 | 9.75  | 9.82½ | 9.72½ | 9.82½  |
| July                                | 9.85  | 9.90  | 9.82½ | 9.90   |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose.)— |       |       |       |        |
| May                                 | 8.87½ | 8.90  | 8.80  | 8.87½  |
| July                                | 8.97½ | 9.00  | 8.92½ | 9.00   |
| PORK—Per barrel—                    |       |       |       |        |
| May                                 | 16.75 | 16.70 | 16.25 | 16.70  |
| July                                | 16.40 | 16.85 | 16.40 | 16.85  |

## PORK PACKING

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

| March 1 to March 19— |  |  | 1902.   | 1901.   |
|----------------------|--|--|---------|---------|
| Chicago              |  |  | 340,000 | 285,000 |
| Kansas City          |  |  | 100,000 | 130,000 |
| Omaha                |  |  | 120,000 | 100,000 |
| St. Louis            |  |  | 56,000  | 90,000  |
| St. Joseph, Mo.      |  |  | 80,000  | 75,000  |
| Indianapolis         |  |  | 41,000  | 40,000  |
| Milwaukee, Wis.      |  |  | 6,000   | 14,000  |
| Cudahy, Wis.         |  |  | 15,000  | 16,000  |
| Cincinnati           |  |  | 20,000  | 22,000  |
| Ottumwa, Iowa        |  |  | 18,000  | 16,000  |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa   |  |  | 15,000  | 15,000  |
| Sioux City, Iowa     |  |  | 40,000  | 29,000  |
| St. Paul, Minn.      |  |  | 30,000  | 22,000  |
| Louisville, Ky.      |  |  | 11,000  | 14,000  |
| Cleveland, Ohio      |  |  | 20,000  | 19,000  |
| Detroit, Mich.       |  |  | 13,000  | 13,000  |
| Wichita, Kan.        |  |  | 5,000   | 9,000   |
| Nebraska City, Neb.  |  |  | 7,000   | .....   |
| Marshalltown, Iowa   |  |  | 3,500   | 3,700   |
| Bloomington, Ill.    |  |  | 3,000   | 3,000   |
| Above and all other  |  |  | 980,000 | 960,000 |

—Price Current.

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

|                            | Per doz. |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 1 lb., 2 doz. to case      | \$1.35   |
| 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case | 2.40     |
| 4 lb., 1 doz. to case      | 4.75     |
| 8 lb., 1 doz. to case      | 8.00     |
| 11 lb., ½ doz. to case     | 18.25    |

## BEST TABLE SOUPS

|                                  | Per doz. |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.      | \$1.85   |
| Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.           | 5.25     |
| Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.       | 2.15     |
| Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.  | 1.85     |
| Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. | 1.85     |
| Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.      | 1.85     |
| Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.    | 1.85     |
| Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. | 1.85     |
| Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.      | 4.75     |
| Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.     | 1.85     |
| Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.     | 1.85     |

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

| Solid                          |  | Per doz.       |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|
| 1 oz. jars, one dozen in box   |  | \$2.25         |
| 2 oz. jars, one dozen in box   |  | 3.55           |
| 4 oz. jars, one dozen in box   |  | 6.50           |
| 8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box  |  | 11.60          |
| 16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box |  | 22.00          |
| Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.        |  | \$1.75 per lb. |

## Fluids

|                                | Superior. | Clarified. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box   | \$3.00    | \$3.10     |
| 4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box   | 4.20      | 4.50       |
| 8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box   | 7.50      | 8.00       |
| 16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box  | 12.75     | 13.50      |
| Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb. | .90       | 1.00       |

## BARREL BEEF.

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Extra plate beef | \$11.00 |
| Plate beef       | 10.50   |
| Extra mess beef  | 10.00   |
| Prime mess beef  | 10.50   |
| Beef hams        | 19.00   |

## DRIED BEEF PACKED.

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| Ham sets   | 12½ |
| Insides    | 13½ |
| Outsides   | 12  |
| Knuckles   | 14  |
| Reg. cuds. | 11  |

## SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

|                 |             |     |
|-----------------|-------------|-----|
| A. C. hams      | 12-14 av. a | 11½ |
| Skinned hams    | 16-18 av. a | 12½ |
| Shoulders       |             | 8½  |
| Pickles         | 6-8 av. a   | 8½  |
| Breakfast bacon |             | 14½ |

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES

|                     |     |      |
|---------------------|-----|------|
| California butts    | a   | 9    |
| Hocks               | a   | 5½   |
| Dry salt spare ribs | 2½  | a 3  |
| Pork Tenderloins    | 18  | a    |
| Pork loins          |     | a 10 |
| Spare ribs          | 6   | a 6½ |
| Trimnings           |     | a 7½ |
| Boston butts        |     | a 8½ |
| Cheek meat          | 5   | a    |
| Leaf lard           | 10½ | a    |
| Skinned shoulders   |     | a 8  |

## BUTTERINE

| F. O. B., Chicago. |    | F. O. B., Kansas City. |     |
|--------------------|----|------------------------|-----|
| No. 1              | 13 | No. 1                  | 12½ |
| No. 2              | 15 | No. 2                  | 14½ |
| No. 3              | 17 | No. 3                  | 15½ |
| No. 4              | 18 | No. 4                  | 16½ |

## CURING MATERIALS

|   |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| Refined saltpeter                         | 4¼  | a 5¼   |
| Boracic acid, crystal to powdered         | 10¼ | a 11¼  |
| Borax                                     | 7½  | a 8    |
| Sugar                                     |     |        |
| Pure open kettle                          |     | a 3¼   |
| White clarified                           | 3¾  | a 4    |
| Plantation granulated                     | 4¾  | a 4½   |
| Yellow clarified                          |     | a 4    |
| Salt                                      |     |        |
| Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.                 |     | \$2.20 |
| Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.           |     | 1.45   |
| Michigan medium, carlots, per ton         |     | 3.50   |
| Michigan gran. carlots per ton            |     | 2.75   |
| Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X |     | 1.25   |

## SAUSAGE CASINGS

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Beef round, set of 100 ft.         | a 16  |
| Beef middles, set of 57 ft.        | a 57  |
| Beef bungs, each                   | a 12  |
| Hog casings, per lb., free of salt | a 45  |
| Hog bungs                          | a 10  |
| Medium, each                       | a 14  |
| Small, each                        | a 15  |
| Sheep casings, per bundle          | a 22½ |

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 24.

|                       | Beeves. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs.  |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City.....      | 2,560   | 1,198 | 16,686  | 5,718  |        |
| Sixtieth Street.....  | 2,365   | 92    | 4,582   | 22,007 |        |
| Fortieth Street.....  |         |       |         | 14,545 |        |
| West Shore R.R. 2,998 | 42      |       | 547     |        |        |
| Lehigh Valley.....    | 1,720   |       |         | 3,196  |        |
| Balt. & Ohio R.R. 127 |         |       |         |        |        |
| Scattering.....       |         | 141   | 55      |        |        |
| Totals.....           | 9,770   | 134   | 5,921   | 30,205 | 23,836 |
| Totals last week..... | 11,336  | 193   | 5,519   | 43,655 | 25,629 |

## WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MARCH 24.

|   | Live cattle. | sheep. | Live Qrs. of beef. |
|---|--------------|--------|--------------------|
| Nelson Morris, Ss. Tauric.....          |              |        | 4,360              |
| Nelson Morris, Ss. Germanic.....        |              |        | 950                |
| Nelson Morris, Ss. Campania.....        |              |        | 1,920              |
| Nelson Morris, Ss. Germanic.....        | 200          |        |                    |
| Swift & Co., Ss. Germanic.....          |              |        | 1,120              |
| Swift & Co., Ss. Georgian.....          | 301          |        | 2,000              |
| Swift & Co., Ss. Minneapolis.....       |              |        | 1,160              |
| J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Tauric.....      | 375          | 1,284  |                    |
| J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minneapolis..... |              |        | 335                |
| S. & S. Ss. Tauric.....                 |              |        | 375                |
| S. & S. Ss. Minneapolis.....            |              |        | 335                |
| S. & S. Ss. St. Louis.....              |              |        | 1,200              |
| G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Georgian.....    |              |        | 1,500              |
| Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria.....        | 52           | 30     | 156                |
| Total exports.....                      | 1,973        | 1,314  | 15,066             |
| Total exports last week.....            | 2,121        | 1,408  | 16,500             |
| Boston exports this week.....           | 2,102        | 2,209  | 9,916              |
| Baltimore exports this week.....        | 910          | 1,620  |                    |
| Philadelphia exports this week.....     | 508          |        |                    |
| Portland exports this week.....         | 857          | 1,001  |                    |
| To London.....                          | 2,157        |        | 6,460              |
| To Liverpool.....                       | 3,725        | 6,114  | 18,066             |
| To Glasgow.....                         | 208          |        |                    |
| To Southampton.....                     |              |        | 1,200              |
| To Bermuda and West Indies.....         | 52           | 30     | 156                |
| To Manchester.....                      | 298          |        |                    |
| Totals to all ports.....                | 6,440        | 6,144  | 25,882             |
| Totals to all ports last week.....      | 5,704        | 2,905  | 26,079             |

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Good to choice native steers.....              | \$6.10 @ \$6.75 |
| Medium to fair native steers.....              | 5.50 @ 6.00     |
| Common and ordinary native steers.....         | 4.75 @ 5.40     |
| Oxen and stags.....                            | 3.50 @ 6.00     |
| Bulls and dry cows.....                        | 2.15 @ 5.20     |
| Good to choice native steers one year ago..... | 5.25 @ 5.55     |

## LIVE CALVES

|                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Live veal calves, a few selected..... | 100 lb @ 8.75 |
| Live veal calves, prime, lb.....      | 8.00 @ 8.50   |
| Grassers.....                         |               |
| Buttermilks.....                      |               |

## LIVE HOGS

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)..... | 6.80 @      |
| Hogs, medium.....                       | 6.80 @      |
| Hogs, light to medium.....              | 6.80 @ 6.85 |
| Pigs.....                               | 6.80 @ 6.85 |
| Roughs.....                             | 5.80 @ 6.00 |

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| State lambs, best.....           | 7.00 @      |
| State lambs, medium to fair..... | 6.75 @ 6.90 |
| State lambs, culls.....          | @ 6.00      |
| Export sheep.....                | @ 6.00      |
| Bucks.....                       | @ 4.50      |
| Medium sheep.....                | 5.00 @ 5.50 |
| Spring Lambs.....                | 6.00 @ 6.75 |

## DRESSED BEEF

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Choice native, heavy.....          | 10 @ 10 1/2   |
| Choice native, light.....          | @ 10          |
| Common to fair, native.....        | 9 @ 9 1/2     |
| Choice Western, heavy.....         | 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| Choice Western, light.....         | 8 @ 8 1/2     |
| Common to fair, Texan.....         | 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| Good to choice heifers.....        | 8 @ 8 1/2     |
| Common to fair heifers.....        | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Choice cows.....                   | 8 @ 8 1/2     |
| Common to fair cows.....           | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Good to choice oxen and stags..... | 8 @ 8 1/2     |
| Common to fair oxen and stags..... | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| Fleshy Bologna bulls.....          | 6 1/2 @ 7     |

## DRESSED CALVES

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Veals, city dressed, prime.....                | @ 13 1/2    |
| Veals, good to choice.....                     | 12 1/2 @ 13 |
| Calves, country dressed, prime.....            | 11 @        |
| Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....     | 10 @ 10 1/2 |
| Calves, country dressed, common to medium..... | 7 @ 9       |

## DRESSED HOGS

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Pigs.....          | 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 |
| Hogs, heavy.....   | 8 1/2 @       |
| Hogs, 180 lbs..... | 8 1/2 @       |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | 8 1/2 @       |
| Hogs, 140 lbs..... | 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 |

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| State lambs, choice.....         | @ 12        |
| State lambs, medium to good..... | 11 @ 11 1/2 |
| State lambs, common to fair..... | 10 @ 11     |
| State lambs, culls.....          | 8 @ 9       |
| Sheep, best.....                 | @ 10 1/2    |
| Sheep, good.....                 | @ 10        |
| Sheep, fair to medium.....       | 9 @ 9 1/2   |
| Spring Lambs.....                | 7.00 @ 7.50 |

## DRESSED POULTRY

## FRESH KILLED.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Turkeys—West'n hens, average best.....           | 12 1/2 @ 13 |
| Turkeys—Western young toms average best.....     | 11 1/2 @ 12 |
| Turkeys—Poor to fair.....                        | 8 @ 10      |
| Chickens, Phila. squab broilers, per pair.....   | 60 @ 80     |
| Chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, fancy.....     | 24 @ 27     |
| Chickens, Philadelphia, selected, large.....     | @ 18        |
| Chickens, Philadelphia, mixed sizes.....         | 14 @ 17     |
| Chickens, State and Pennsylvania, fancy.....     | 12 1/2 @ 13 |
| Chickens, State and Penn., fair to good.....     | 11 @ 12     |
| Fowls, Dry, Western, dry picked, avge. best..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Fowls, Dry, Western, scalded, avge. best.....    | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Fowls, Dry, Western, avge. best.....             | @ 12        |
| Spring Ducklings, per lb.....                    | 28 @ 30     |
| Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....                | 7 @ 11 1/2  |
| Old Roosters, per lb.....                        | @ 8 1/2     |
| Ducks, Western, average best.....                | @ 14        |
| Ducks, poor to fair.....                         | 9 @ 12      |
| Geese, Western, prime.....                       | 9 @ 10      |
| Geese, poor to fair.....                         | 7 @ 8       |
| Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....        | @ 3.25      |
| Squabs, mixed, per doz.....                      | 2.25 @ 2.50 |
| Squabs, dry, per doz.....                        | @ 1.50      |

## FROZEN.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Turkeys—No 1, young hens.....           | 16 @ 16 1/2 |
| Turkeys—Young toms.....                 | 16 @ 16 1/2 |
| Turkeys—No. 2.....                      | 10 @ 11     |
| Chickens, fancy, large.....             | 17 @ 19     |
| Chickens—Large, soft-meated, fancy..... | 13 1/2 @ 14 |
| Chickens—Average, No. 1.....            | 11 @ 12     |
| Chickens—No. 2.....                     | 17 @ 18     |
| Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1.....         | 17 @ 18     |
| Broilers, scalded.....                  | 15 @ 16     |
| Fowls—No. 1.....                        | 11 1/2 @ 12 |
| Fowls—No. 2.....                        | 7 @ 9       |
| Ducks—No. 1.....                        | 14 @ 15     |
| Ducks—No. 2.....                        | 10 @ 11     |

## PROVISIONS

## (Jobbing Trade)

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....       | 12 @ 13     |
| Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average..... | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Smoked hams, heavy.....                 | 12 @ 13     |
| California hams, smoked, light.....     | 9 1/2 @ 10  |
| California hams, smoked, heavy.....     | 12 1/2 @ 13 |
| Smoked bacon, conless.....              | 12 @ 13     |
| Smoked bacon (rib in).....              | 12 @ 12 1/2 |
| Dried beef sets.....                    | @ 16        |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....        | 16 @ 17     |
| Smoked shoulders.....                   | 9 @ 9 1/2   |
| Picked bellies, light.....              | 11 @ 11 1/2 |
| Picked bellies, heavy.....              | 10 1/2 @ 11 |
| Fresh pork loins, Western.....          | 10 1/2 @ 12 |
| Fresh pork loins, city.....             | 11 @ 11 1/2 |

## LIVE POULTRY

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Fowls, prime, per lb.....               | @ 12 1/2    |
| Roosters, young, per lb.....            | @ 11        |
| Roosters, old per lb.....               | @ 8 1/2     |
| Turkeys, per lb.....                    | @ 14        |
| Ducks, average Western, per pair.....   | 70 @ 80     |
| Ducks, average, Southern, per pair..... | 60 @ 70     |
| Geese, average, Western, per pair.....  | 1.00 @ 1.25 |
| Geese, average, Southern, per pair..... | 75 @ 90     |
| Pigeons, mixed, per pair.....           | 20 @ 25     |

## GAME

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| English snipe, per doz.....        | 2.25 @ 2.50 |
| Golden plover, per doz.....        | @ 2.50      |
| Grass plover, per doz.....         | 1.50 @ 2.00 |
| Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.....  | 1.50 @ 3.00 |
| Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair..... | 75 @ 80     |
| Wild ducks, Mallard, per pair..... | 40 @ 60     |
| Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing.....    | 40 @ 50     |
| Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing.....  | 30 @ 40     |
| Wild duck, common.....             | 20 @ 25     |

## FISH

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Cod, heads off, steak.....      | 5 @ 6       |
| Cod, heads on, market.....      | 2 1/2 @ 3   |
| Halibut, white, frozen.....     | 7 @ 8       |
| Halibut, gray.....              | 8 @ 10      |
| Green Halibut.....              | 10 @ 11     |
| Bluefish, live.....             | @ 20        |
| Bluefish, frozen, large.....    | 8 @ 10      |
| Eels, skin on.....              | 6 @ 7       |
| Eels, skinned.....              | 8 @ 12 1/2  |
| Lobsters, large.....            | 23 @ 25     |
| Lobsters, medium.....           | 12 1/2 @ 15 |
| Mackerel, Spanish, large.....   | 20 @ 25     |
| Mackerel, frozen, large.....    | 16 @ 18     |
| Haddock.....                    | 2 1/2 @ 3   |
| Flounders large.....            | 6 @ 7       |
| Bolling Bass.....               | 15 @ 20     |
| Pan Bass.....                   | @ 12 1/2    |
| Bass, medium.....               | @ 14        |
| Southern sea bass, live.....    | @ 15        |
| Western salmon, steel head..... | 25 @ 30     |
| Salmon, silver, frozen.....     | 7 @ 8       |
| Porgies, frozen.....            | 3 @ 4       |
| Flukes.....                     | 5 @ 6       |
| Drawn, frozen Weakfish.....     | @ 7         |
| King fish, Southern.....        | @ 15        |
| Fompano.....                    | 30 @ 25     |
| Scallops, large, dry.....       | 3.00 @ 4.00 |
| Scallops, medium.....           | 2.00 @ 3.00 |
| Red Snappers small.....         | @ 15        |
| Red Snappers, large.....        | @ 12 1/2    |
| Sheepshead.....                 | 8 @ 10      |
| Roe Shad, Florida.....          | 40 @ 50     |
| Buck Shad, Florida.....         | @ 25        |
| Roe Shad, Georgetown.....       | @ 80        |

|                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Buck Shad, Georgetown.....   | 35 @ 40     |
| White Perch.....             | @ 12 1/2    |
| Sea Trout.....               | 11 @ 12 1/2 |
| Smelts, green.....           | 10 @ 12 1/2 |
| Smelts, frozen, No. 1.....   | 5 @ 6       |
| Smelts, frozen, e. tras..... | 14 @ 15     |

## BUTTER

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Creamery extras, per lb.....             | @ 28            |
| Creamery, firsts.....                    | 26 1/2 @ 27 1/2 |
| Creamery, seconds.....                   | 25 @ 26         |
| Creamery, lower grades.....              | 23 @ 24         |
| State dairy, half tubs, fancy.....       | 26 @ 27         |
| State dairy, half tubs, firsts.....      | 24 @ 25         |
| State dairy, tubs, seconds.....          | 22 @ 23         |
| State dairy, tubs, etc.....              | 22 @ 23         |
| Western imitation cream, fancy.....      | 24 @ 25         |
| Western imitation cream, firsts.....     | 22 1/2 @ 23     |
| Western imitation cream, low grades..... | 20 @ 22         |
| Western factory, fancy.....              | 22 @ 23         |
| Western factory, common to good.....     | 19 @ 21         |
| Rolls fresh, common to good.....         | 17 @ 20         |
| Rolls, choice.....                       | 21 @ 22         |
| Renovated Butter, fancy.....             | 24 1/2 @ 25     |
| Renovated Butter, common to choice.....  | 19 @ 23         |

## OLD BUTTER.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Creamery, Summer make, fancy.....              | 25 @ 26 1/2 |
| Creamery, Summer make, fair to prime.....      | 24 @ 25 1/2 |
| Creamery, Summer make, lower grades.....       | 21 @ 23     |
| Western factory, Summer make, best.....        | 21 @        |
| Western factory, Summer make, lower grade..... | 18 @ 20     |
| Packing stock, new or old.....                 | 17 @ 20     |

## CHEESE

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| State, full cream, small, full made, col'd fancy..... | 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 |
| State, full cream, small, full made, white fancy..... | 17 @ 13 1/2     |
| State, full cream, small, full made, choice.....      | 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2 |
| State, full cream, small, good to prime.....          | 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 |
| State, full cream, large, full made, fancy.....       | 12 @ 12 1/2     |
| State, full cream, large, full made, choice.....      | 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 |
| State, full cream, large, good to prime.....          | 11 @ 11 1/2     |
| State, full cream, com. to fair.....                  | 9 @ 10 1/2      |
| State, light skims, small, choice.....                | 10 @ 10 1/2     |
| State, light skims, large, choice.....                | 9 @ 9 1/2       |
| State, part skims, prime.....                         | 8 1/2 @ 9       |
| State, part skims, fair to good.....                  | 6 @ 8           |
| State, part skims, common.....                        | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2   |
| State Full Skims.....                                 | 3 1/2 @ 4       |

## EGGS

## QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, select..... | @ 10 1/2 |

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

|                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Fresh beef tongue.....     | 75c to 60c a piece |
| Calves' head, scalded..... | 35c to 40c a piece |
| Sweet breads, veal.....    | 25c to 75c a pair  |
| Sweet breads, beef.....    | 15c to 25c a pair  |
| Calves' liver.....         | 35c to 50c a piece |
| Beef kidneys.....          | 10c to 12c a piece |
| Mutton kidneys.....        | 3c a piece         |
| Livers, beef.....          | 50c to 65c a piece |
| Oxtails.....               | 7c to 8c a piece   |
| Hearts, beef.....          | 15c to 20c a piece |
| Rolls, beef.....           | 12c a lb           |
| Tenderloins, beef.....     | 30c to 30c a lb    |
| Lambs' fries.....          | 8c to 10c a piece  |

## BUTCHERS' FAT

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Ordinary shop fat.....     | 23 1/2 |
| Suet, fresh and heavy..... | 6 1/2  |
| Shop bones, per cwt.....   | 25     |

## BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs..... | \$55.00       |
| Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....  | 40.00         |
| Thigh bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....      | 75.00         |
| Hoofs.....  | 15.00         |
| Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....                   | \$250. @ 280. |

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| XXX sheep, per dozen.....   | @ \$5.50     |
| XX sheep, per dozen.....    | @ 4.50       |
| X sheep, per dozen.....     | @ 3.50       |
| Blind Ribby sheep.....      | 33.25 @ 3.50 |
| sheep, ribby.....           | 2.75 @ 3.00  |
| XX lambs, per dozen.....    | 4.50 @ 4.25  |
| X lambs, per dozen.....     | @ 3.25       |
| No. 1 lambs, per dozen..... | @ 2.75       |
| No. 2 lambs, per dozen..... | @ 1.75       |
| Culls, lambs.....           | @ 60 @ 70    |

## GREEN CALFSKINS

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| No. 1 calfskins.....                  | per lb. .13 |
| No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....      | .15         |
| No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....       | each 1.53   |
| No. 2 calfskins.....                  | per lb. .13 |
| No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....      | .11         |
| No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lbs.....   | piece 1.30  |
| No. 1 grassers.....                   | per lb. .11 |
| No. 2 grassers.....                   | per lb. .11 |
| No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up..... | piece 1.90  |
| Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....       | piece 1.40  |
| No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up..... | piece 1.65  |
| No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....            | piece 1.70  |
| No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....            | piece 1.50  |



|                         |       |      |
|-------------------------|-------|------|
| No. 1 grass kips.....   | piece | 1.00 |
| No. 2 grass kips.....   | piece | 1.25 |
| Ticky kips.....         | piece | 1.00 |
| Branded heavy kips..... | piece | 1.10 |
| Branded kips.....       | piece | .90  |
| Branded skins.....      | piece | .50  |

**SAUSAGE CASINGS.**

|  |         |        |
|--|---------|--------|
| Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....                   |         | 80     |
| Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....          | \$40.00 |        |
| Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....                 |         | 60     |
| Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....                 |         | 44     |
| Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....                      | 12 @    | 25     |
| Hog, American, in lbs. or bbls., per lb., F.O.B..... |         | 45     |
| Hog, American, 1/4 bbls., per lb.....                |         | 45     |
| Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....                     |         | 45     |
| Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....            |         | 17     |
| Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....         |         | 16 1/2 |
| Beef, rounds, per lb.....                            | 2 1/2 @ | 31     |
| Beef, bones, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....               |         | 12 1/2 |
| Beef, bones, per lb.....                             |         | 8      |
| Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....        |         | 57     |
| Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....           |         | 59     |
| Beef, middles, per lb.....                           | 9 @     | 12 1/2 |
| Beef wesaunds, per 1,000, No. 1's.....               | 6 @     | 61 1/2 |
| Beef wesaunds, per 1,000, No. 2's.....               | 3 @     | 4      |

**SALTPETRE**

|                         |         |        |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|
| Crude.....              | 3 1/2 @ | 35 1/2 |
| Refined—Granulated..... | 4 1/2 @ | 5 1/2  |
| Crystals.....           | 4 1/2 @ | 5 1/2  |
| Powdered.....           | 4 1/2 @ | 5      |

**THE GLUE MARKET**

|                  |  |        |
|------------------|--|--------|
| A extra.....     |  | 14     |
| 1 extra.....     |  | 14     |
| 1.....           |  | 13     |
| 1X moulding..... |  | 12     |
| 1X.....          |  | 11 1/2 |
| 1.....           |  | 10     |
| 1.....           |  | 9      |
| 1.....           |  | 21     |
| 1.....           |  | 17     |
| 1.....           |  | 16     |
| 1.....           |  | 15     |
| 2.....           |  | 8      |

**THE FERTILIZER MARKET****BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.**

|  |          |   |       |
|--|----------|---|-------|
| Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....   | \$19.00  | a | 19.50 |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton.....   | 22.50    | a | 23.50 |
| Nitrate of soda, spot.....   | 2.25     | a | 2.30  |
| Bone black, spent, per ton.....  | 13.50    | a | 13.75 |
| Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....                                | 2.25     | a | 2.30  |
| Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....                                    | 2.37 1/2 | a | 2.40  |
| Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....                                    | 18.00    | a | 19.00 |
| Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....                                    | 15.00    | a | 16.50 |
| Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....                                    | 14.50    | a | 15.00 |
| Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....                                    | 14.50    | a | 15.00 |
| Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....   | 7.00     | a | 7.50  |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....        | 23.50    | a | 25.00 |
| Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....                                     | 10.50    | a | 11.00 |
| Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.....   | 2.30     | a | 2.35  |
| Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....                               | 2.90     | a | 3.00  |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....                                      | 2.97 1/2 | a | 3.05  |
| Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....  | 2.85     | a | 2.90  |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....   | 6.50     | a | 7.75  |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs..... | 3.90     | a | 4.00  |
| The same dried.....  | 4.25     | a | 4.50  |

**POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.**

|                                      |        |   |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs..... | \$8.95 | a | \$9.50 |
| Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....       | 9.60   | a | 10.65  |
| Kieserit, future shipments.....      | 7.00   | a | 7.25   |

|   |          |   |          |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....   | 1.88     | a | 1.95     |
| Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....  | 1.83     | a | 1.90     |
| Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)..... | 1.06     | a | 1.12     |
| Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....  | 2.05 1/2 | a | 2.10 1/2 |
| Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....   | 39       | a | 40       |

**OCEAN FREIGHT**

|                       | Liverpool. | Glasgow. | Hamburg |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|---------|
|                       | Per Ton.   | Per Ton. | Per 100 |
| Canned meats.....     | 10/        | 15/      | 12      |
| Oil cake.....         | 7/         | 6/       | 11      |
| Bacon.....            | 10/        | 15/      | 12      |
| Lard, tierces.....    | 10/        | 15/      | 12      |
| Cheese.....           | 15/        | 25/      | 2 M     |
| Butter.....           | 20/        | 30/      | 2 M     |
| Tallow.....           | 10/        | 15/      | 12      |
| Beef, per tierce..... | 2/         | 3/       | 12      |
| Pork, per bbl.....    | 1/6        | 2/       | 12      |

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers berth terms, Apl. 1/3. Cork for orders, Apl. 2/3.

**SPICES**

|                            | Whole. | Ground |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Pepper, Sing., black.....  | 13 1/4 | 14 1/4 |
| Pepper, Sing., white.....  | 21 1/4 | 22 1/4 |
| Pepper, Penang, white..... | 20 1/4 | 21 1/4 |
| Pepper, red, Zanzibar..... | 14     | 18     |
| Pepper, shot.....          | 15     | 15     |
| Allspice.....              | 7 1/4  | 10     |
| Coriander.....             | 3 1/4  | 5      |
| Mace.....                  | 42     | 45     |

**LARD IN NEW YORK**

Western Steam, \$10.05.  
City Steam, \$9.40 @ \$9.55.  
Refined, Continent, \$10.25.  
Refined, South America, tierces, \$10.75.  
Refined, South America, kegs, \$11.90.  
Compound, \$7.75 @ \$8.00.

**HOG MARKET**

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 31,000; active; 5c. to 10c. higher; \$6.15 @ \$8.00.  
ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 4,000; 10c. higher; \$6.00 @ \$6.80.  
OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,500; active; 10c. higher; \$5.85 @ \$6.65.  
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; 5c. to 10c. higher; \$6.25 @ \$6.70.  
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 2,000; 5c. to 10c. higher; \$6.20 @ \$6.75.  
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 25 cars; higher; \$6.15 @ \$6.90.  
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; active, 5c. to 10c. higher; \$6.55 @ \$6.75.

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD**

The oleo market is working up and sales are now taking place in Rotterdam of the finest grades at 61 florins.

Neutral lard is held by the strength in the lard market, but it is likely to go higher as we approach the summer, on account of expected falling off in the receipts of hogs.

Europe has recently become a free buyer of cotton oil, which has made the market strong for good butter oils, of which the supply is light.

**BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET**

The ammoniate market continues active, with a good demand all through the list. Several large six months' contracts of high grade tankage are on the market, and are being held on the basis of \$1.00 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1-2 and 10 per cent., \$23 @ \$23.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 10 and 15 per cent., \$21.50 @ \$22 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground

blood, \$2.15 @ \$2.17 1-2 unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.35 @ \$2.37 1-2 and unit, c. a. f. Baltimore.

Recent cables on sulphate of ammonia report the market as "strong and advancing," and quote for prompt shipment \$2.95 to \$3, c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS**

Liverpool, March 27.

WHEAT—Spot, No. 2 red Western winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern spring, steady, 6s. 1 1-2d.; No. 1 California, no stock; futures steady; March nominal; May, 6s. 1-8d.; July, 5s. 11 3-8d.

CORN—Spot, steady; American mixed, new, 5s. 2 1-2d.; American mixed, old, 5s. 3d.; futures steady; May, 5s. 1 1-8d.; July, 5s. 3-8d.

PEASE—Canadian, steady, 6s. 8d.

FLOUR—St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 8s.

HOPS at London (Pacific coast), firm, £3 15s. @ £4 15s.

BEEF—Firm; extra India mess, 80s.

PORK—Steady; prime mess Western, 71s.

HAMS—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 47s. 6d.

BACON—Steady; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 46s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 44s.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 45s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 45s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 46s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 47s. 6d.

## Our Yellow Book The Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil

**AND ALLIED PRODUCTS**

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